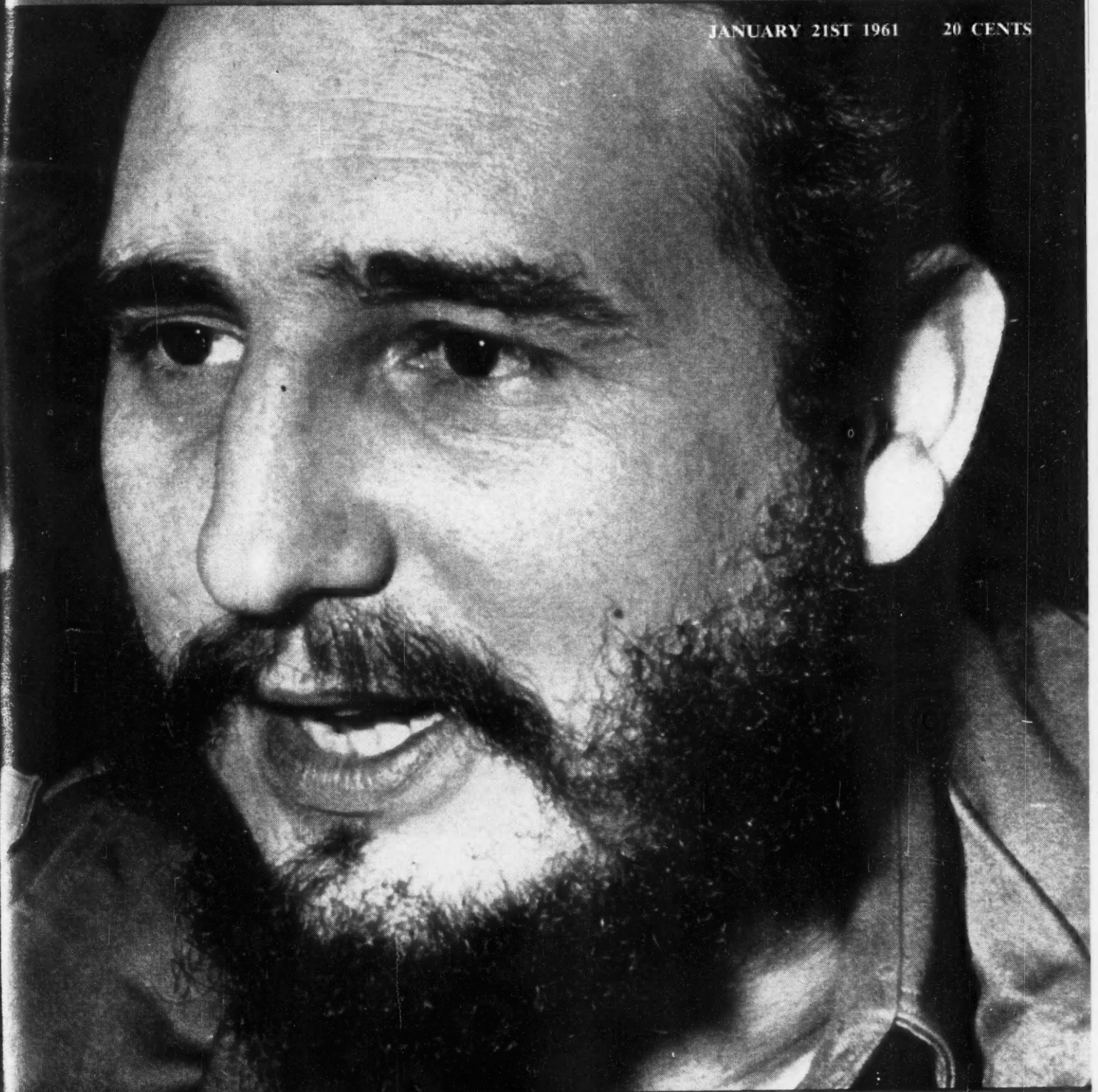


Saturday Night

Canada's Magazine of Business and Contemporary Affairs

JANUARY 21ST 1961 20 CENTS



Castro's Cuba, Ottawa and Washington



Now P&O-Orient Lines make the Pacific the world's most comfortable ocean!

Today you can sail to the Orient, South Pacific or Europe on the largest and fastest liners in the Pacific for as little as \$15 a day—less than you'd spend at a resort hotel.

P&O-Orient Lines have revolutionized Pacific travel.

A glance at the ship in our photograph above will give you an idea of what we mean. She is P&O-Orient's spanking-new 40,000-ton *Oriana*. She has closed-circuit television, three swimming pools (two in tourist, one in first class), two orchestras, dozens of public rooms and cafés, and acres of decks. Her crew is British and her chefs are trained in the great Continental manner. The service aboard makes you feel positively feudal. And she is only one among many.

There are 17 big, fast passenger liners in P&O-Orient's fleet—the largest passenger line in the world. They offer you a remarkable chance to explore some of the last unspoiled lands in the world in unparalleled comfort.

For example, this year you can choose between a Spring cruise to the South Pacific and sailing to Europe through the Panama Canal on the world's newest luxury liner:

In May, *Oriana* sails to Hawaii, the Fiji Islands, New Zealand and Australia on a 35-day maiden cruise. Fares start at just \$678 tourist, \$958 first class.

In July, *Oriana* sails for England by way of the Panama Canal. P&O-Orient's sparkling *Chusan* sails the same month



Oriana has five open decks for sun and games and moonlit dances.

for France and England, stopping at Panama, romantic Trinidad and Spain's mysterious Canary Islands on the way. Your fare from Vancouver, as little as \$417 tourist, \$532 first class.

Around the Pacific

You can circle the entire Pacific on one ticket on P&O-Orient Lines. You don't have to get off here, fly there, and change somewhere else. A golden P&O-Orient liner is your hotel wherever you go as you see Hawaii, Japan, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand and the Fiji Islands.

These fascinating trips take from 50 to 62 days. If you want to watch your budget, you can make the whole trip for as little as \$882 in a comfortable two-berth cabin in tourist class. If the sky's the limit, you can go first class, from \$1097 to \$3575.

You have a choice of five sailing dates this year for these voyages: *Canberra* sails in July, *Orsova* sails in August, *Oronsay* and *Orcades* sail in September,

and *Oronsay* sails again in November.

See two-thirds of the world on your way to Europe!

If you plan to visit Europe this year, why not go the adventurous way? You can sail to the Orient, or to the South Pacific, or both, and on to Europe on P&O-Orient. Whichever way you go you also see Ceylon or India, the Suez Canal and Egypt, the Mediterranean, Naples, and Gibraltar. You arrive in England rested and ready for a *second*



Kandy dancers at Ceylon's fantastic Temple of the Tooth.

vacation after seeing two-thirds of the world on your way! Fares start at just \$731 tourist, \$1170 first class.

See your travel agent and start making plans now. For free literature on the trip you plan to take, write:

P&O-Orient Lines (formerly *Orient & Pacific Lines*), Dept. 6B, 409 Granville Street, Vancouver 2, B.C. Branches: Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles. Elsewhere in Canada and U.S.: Cunard Line, General Passenger Agents.

Saturday Night

VOL. 76 NO. 2

ESTABLISHED 1887

WHOLE NO. 3383

Editor:

Arnold Edinborough

Managing Editor:

Herbert McManus

Business Editor:

R. M. Baiden

Assistant Editor:

Alan Mercer

Contributing Editors: John A. Irving, Mary Lowrey Ross, Kenneth McNaught (International Affairs), John Gellner (Military Affairs), Edwin Copps (Vancouver), Anthony West (New York), Beverley Nichols (London), Raymond Spencer Rodgers (Ottawa).

ARTICLES

**Castro's Cuba,
Ottawa and Washington**
by Kenneth McNaught, 7

**Canada and Its
Royal Commissions**
by Peter Stursberg, 12

**Can Montreal
Ever Be Governed?**
by Miriam Chapin, 14

**The Lie Detector:
Right or Wrong?**
by Anthony Kirby, 17

DEPARTMENTS

Books, 27

Business Index, 31

Comment of the Day, 4

Crossword, 29

Films, 26

Gold & Dross, 32

Letters, 2

Ottawa Letter, 21

Point of View, 36

Records, 24

Television, 23

INSIDE STORY

THE COVER: Cuba's **Castro** — the most important factor in Canadian-U.S. relations in many years.

Responsible opinion in Canada seems to be taking some time to make up its mind on the situation in Cuba. The continuing of normal trade relations, as announced by Prime Minister **Diefenbaker** has been widely denounced across the border; the recent appearance of a Cuban trade mission, welcomed by Trade Minister **George Hees**, has added heat but little light to the debate. Professor **Kenneth McNaught** of the University of Toronto examines the whole confused situation.

Back in 1870 Canada's first federally appointed Royal Commission sat under the chairmanship of **C. S. Gzowski**; it was investigating a hot question of the time — canals. Since then some 331 Commissions have looked at nearly every important facet of Canadian life and economy: many famous Canadians, past and present, have served as members or officers — an unequalled roster of star calibre. **Peter Stursberg** of the Parliamentary Press Gallery not only calls this roll but tells the fascinating accomplishments of the investigators, down to the brilliant recent performance of the **O'Leary** Commission on Canadian publications.

Of the many squalid political messes inherited by **Jean Lesage's** new Liberal Government in Quebec, none equalled either in messiness or cussedness the affairs of the great City of Montreal. **Miriam Chapin**, expert in Provincial affairs, tells how and why the unsavory situation came about, and what drastic measures are needed to reform it.

Freelance writer **Anthony Kirby** asks whether the lie-detector is a legitimate business weapon or an intolerable affront to human dignity and integrity and tells of some Canadian experiments which have led to vehement opinions on both sides.

Mary Lowrey Ross, who has been absent for a few issues, returns with her sparkling comment on both **FILMS** and **TELEVISION** — "Hamlet: Private Eye" and "Kaffeeeklatsch: Canadian Style" . . . Contributing Editor **John Gellner** provides, in **BOOKS**, a scholarly dissection of **William Shirer's** best-selling and monumental report on Hitler and his Reich . . . for the many devotees of **RECORDS**, **William Krehm** reports on the current offerings.

President and Publisher: Jack Kent Cooke; Vice-Presidents, Hal E. Cooke, Neil M. Watt, E. R. Milling; Circulation Manager, Arthur Phillips. **Director of Advertising:** Donald R. Shepherd. Branch Office, Suite 707, Drummond Building, 1117 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal. Representatives: New York, Donald Cooke, Inc., 666 Fifth Avenue; Chicago, Adrian Boylston, 520 South Prospect Park Ridge, Ill.; Los Angeles, Lee F. O'Connell Co., 111 North La Cienega Blvd., Beverley Hills, Cal.; San Francisco, Theodore B. Hall, Lee F. O'Connell Co., 681 Market St.; London, Eng., Dennis W. Mayes Ltd., 69 Fleet St., E. C. 4. **Subscription Prices:** Canada \$4.00 one year; \$6.00 two years; \$8.00 three years; \$10.00 four years. Commonwealth countries and U.S.A. \$5.00 per year; all others \$6.00. Newsstand and single issues 20c. Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa. Published every second Saturday by Consolidated Press Division, 73 Richmond St. West, Toronto 1, Canada.

PICTURE CREDITS: Cover, Wide World; Page 7, Macpherson, Copyright, Toronto Star; Page 8, Shanks, Buffalo Evening News; Alley, The Memphis Commercial Appeal, Werner, The Indianapolis Star, Suria, Hoy, Havana, Menendez, Bohemia, Havana, Blanco, El Mundo, Havana; Pages 9, 10, 11, Wide World, Capital Press, Miller Services, Herb Nott; Pages 12, 13, Capital Press; Pages 14, 15, 16, Miller Services, Capital Press; Page 17, Neil Newton; Page 23, Herb Nott; Page 24, London Records, RCA Victor, Columbia; Page 26, Janus Films; Page 27, Musson.

Letters

Gentle Fighters

In the name of Gene Tunney I most wrathfully protest Eric Whitman's equating the manly art of self-defence [Pugnacious Painter: SN Jan. 7] with a lack of imagination. Paradoxical as it may seem, prize-fighting and a gentleness in personal relationships seem to go together and, not seldom, real sensibility.

OSHAWA

DAVID RICHEY

Spit and Polish

Peter Worthington's comment on the Canadians in the Congo [SN Dec. 24] as, "the scruffiest in appearance of all UN troops", was most enlightening — and disappointing.

It is a time-honored tradition in the Army that smartness in appearance indicates discipline and efficiency. If Canadian troops fail to create this impression when on duty in a foreign and backward country, it naturally follows that the natives will classify Canada among the inferior nations of the world.

The Indonesians are described as, "dapper, competent little soldiers in their tailored uniforms." More power to them.

In another paragraph, we are told that "Canadian soldiers can be seen escorting Congolese damsels at Leopoldville night clubs and creating interracial harmony." Ye gods!

As an "old sweat" of the First War, could it be that I am nursing old and forgotten principles?

TORONTO

C. J. BELL

Quebec's "Colonies"

Your writer, Miriam Chapin, [SN Dec. 10] falls into the common Canadian mistake of speaking of "French Culture" when her obvious intention is to speak of French-Canadian culture.

I have lived in the province of Quebec for a number of years. I have also lived in France. There is, unfortunately, very little resemblance between the two, apart from the common root of language.

In Quebec, business, politics and religion form a trinity that is unknown in metropolitan France. The separation of church and state in France took place in 1905. It has never taken place in Quebec.

Of all the immigrants who have come to this country since the end of World

War II, (they now number 2,000,000), only a few thousand have come from France. Does anyone ask why?

Premier Lesage's "Department of French-Canadian External Affairs" is only a new front for the traditional Quebec stand of isolation from the rest of Canada. Putting a new coat of paint on the house does not change the foundations.

In times of trouble (and Canada's present problems of finance and unemployment do not indicate anything else), the provinces should grow closer together. Premier Lesage's scheme for "colonies" in Manitoba, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia will only result in keeping Canada divided.

TORONTO

PAT MULCAHEY

Not Tiny Nor Scant

Your issue of Dec. 24 carries an article headed "Duff Roblin, Man in a Hurry", by Warner Troyner, of the *Winnipeg Free Press*.

One paragraph in the article states: On one visit to *tiny* Killarney in southwest Manitoba, Roblin cut four ribbons and turned a sod before making an inspection of the community's *scant* business section

Residents of this town take strong exception to the use of the words "tiny" and "scant", as Killarney is one of the larger towns of the province. By comparison with Toronto or Winnipeg, such might be the case, but we do not like the belittling impression which is implied in the article.

I am enclosing a card which in brief tells some facts regarding the town. Should you have occasion to visit the west, we would be pleased to show you around.

The Killarney Guide T. E. WILKINS,
KILLARNEY, MAN. Editor and Publisher

O'Leary and Treason

Grattan O'Leary, chairman of the Royal Commission on publications, has attacked Milton's cry for the freedom "to speak my mind according to my conscience".

He is reported as saying of it "If there is a looser statement in the English language, I have not heard it. . . . Freedom to speak treason? Freedom to utter public blasphemy? . . . etc."

Obviously O'Leary, being a Good Guy, is against treason. Very commendable.

But surely his remarks are looser even than Milton's. For what is treason? History is full of the names of people whose valuable lives have been cruelly cut short by judicial murder as punishment for dissent falsely labelled "treason".

Voltaire defined treason as "a matter of timing". O'Leary's own *Ottawa Journal* regularly prints opinion advocating the arming of Germany with nuclear weapons. Such views would certainly have been treasonable quite a short time ago.

O'Leary should clarify his views by giving judgment on some specific case. For example, is it treason to protest against the shameful betrayal of Pastor Niemoller and the best elements in Germany? Is it treason to cry "Shame" over our present cynical alliance with the bloodstained German militarism which was responsible for two world wars?

How about it, O'Leary?

QUEBEC, P.Q.

JOHN B. WITCHELL

More Words on Lady C.

Your December 10 "London Letter" contained many intriguing ramifications, apart from its delightfully implied humor.

As one who received his formal education in England and was first introduced to a privately-printed, dog-eared and well-thumbed *Lady Chatterley* in a serviceman's rest camp in Southern India, I was horrified to learn of her recent abortive legal debut in Britain.

She deserves to be enjoyed, but to think of her sprawled obscenely before the phoney lechery of Teddy Boys in British pubs is most distressing.

Far more interesting is the speculation now, of how this flamboyant exhibitionism will be interpreted by the eager head shrinkers. What, in other words, do the youth of Britain lack? Are the playing fields of Eton failing to provide healthy outlets? Or is overpopulation swamping the cricket pitches and overflowing into the gutters?

I can but marvel at the sangfroid displayed by Canadian youth when *Lady C.* hit the drug stores across this country some two years ago.

Strain as I might, not one coy copy did I detect in the hip pockets of the blue-jeaned set. No discernible increase was there in the laconic Anglo-Saxon prose on our Canadian fences and toilet walls. As for public readings — why the very

image leaves me weak with convulsive mirth.

But, a thought . . . Perhaps some of our teen-age literary whizzes might similarly entertain cafe audiences — if they could only understand and pronounce the remainder of the selected passages.

Teddy Boys may be tough in their quasi-foppish way; but are obviously too square to threaten our way of life. They can read.

VANCOUVER

HARCOURT ROY

Crime and Suicide

You have published important letters [SN Dec. 24] about suicide and dignity. In these there has been no reference to the absence of legal restraint on suicide in Scotland, and this is surprising in Canada where there are so many families of Scottish descent.

Eric Linklater, in his latest book *The Merry Muse*, has this passage:

"He tried to commit suicide," said Jane, "and that's a crime, or should be."

"Not in Scotland", said her father. "No, not in Scotland. We've a better appreciation of the rights of the individual than they have in England on that subject."

The Canadian Criminal Code treats a suicide *manqué* with lenience. The maximum penalty on summary conviction is no heavier than for keeping a cock-pit; six months or five hundred dollars or both. But he who helps him in the attempt whether it is successful or not commits an indictable offence for which he can get fourteen years.

I have heard it said that there is a Chinese custom whereby anyone who interferes with a person attempting suicide and who frustrates the business is responsible for the would-be-dead for the rest of his life, becomes his owner and has to maintain him.

This custom encourages circumspection in making the attempt. If I fling myself into the turbulence of the Yellow river and no one comes to my aid (and who would?) I must find ways of saving myself if I hope to win a sugar daddy next time.

The Canadian law lays stress on not interfering, but by penalizing failure must be said to encourage success. It really does seem better not to interfere in any way. The self-killer has got to square it up with his God, anyway.

SUTTON, P.Q.

IVOR MCCLURE

Canadian Unions

The article on Canadian unionism by Frank Drea [SN Dec. 10] stated that until now the idea of a distinctively Canadian union movement has been promoted only by "Communists, company-dominated union groups . . . and management

spokesmen."

I wish to point out that for the past twelve years a legitimate Canadian labor body having no connection with Commies, company outfits or management spokesmen has assiduously promoted the idea of all-Canadian unionism.

This is the National Council of Canadian Labor, formed at Hamilton, Ont., on Sept. 15, 1948, which today has locals in many parts of Canada. Its slogan is, "Canadian unions for Canadian workers," and it has assisted many groups of workers to set up purely Canadian unions.

The NCCL and its locals have been called many bad names by the international unions, which of course do not wish to see a genuine all-Canadian labor movement develop. However, we have many good collective agreements and are recognized where it counts, by labor departments and provincial and federal labor boards in many parts of Canada.

Mr. Secord's Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Workers (CLC) is currently making a play for the leadership of a more Canadian type of unionism, but many all-Canadian trade unionists will not be impressed with his union's willing collaboration with the forces of international unionism over a twenty-year period.

The so-called "respectable" labor movement (to use Drea's expression) is marred by corruption, dictatorship, foreign control and even lingering pockets of red influence, which undesirable tendencies are at least implicitly tolerated by the so-called "Canadian" Labor Congress by its continued willingness to include international groups in which those tendencies prevail, such as the Bakery Workers, Laundry Workers and Longshoremen (Harry Bridges's outfit).

The NCCL believes it can offer a more principled type of leadership in the growing struggle between the forces of foreign dominated and Canadian trade unionism.

OTTAWA

CLIVE THOMAS

General Secretary

National Council of Canadian Labor

Women and Home

Perhaps Canadian women [Point of View: SN Dec. 24] are wiser than most.

In a world changing so quickly that the infinite has almost become finite — men who marry and hope for a home cared for and peaceful, and children who need the same, don't want the one person who was put on earth to fulfill this need to be found sitting in Parliament!

Woman must use her rights, be informed, and use her information, but not at the expense of the human family — one of the few assets we haven't lost.

TORONTO

MARJORIE PEPPER



WHEN FARMING WAS BEASTLY

The trouble with plowing by beast power, back in the days of primitive man, was that usually man's muscles gave out before the beast's.

Since then we have learned to harness more manageable sources of power to do our plowing and other work, and our standard of living has never been higher.

Today Canadian farmers rely on petroleum-powered horse-power rather than animal power, and Canadian farms are among the most efficient in the world. Canadian farmers can depend on oil supplies wherever and whenever they need them—and at reasonable prices. The price Imperial receives for tractor gasoline has gone down, rather than up, over the past ten years.



**IMPERIAL OIL
LIMITED**

... for 80 years Canada's
leading supplier of energy

Comment of the Day

Thinking and Learning

IN HIS ANNUAL report to the University of Toronto, President Claude Bissell stirred up a good deal of argument with his suggestion that grade 13 as it is now constituted in Ontario schools be abolished and that the final year of high school and its leaving certificate should be taken in grade 12. People going on to university would be the only ones attempting grade 13 which, said Bissell, should concentrate more on analysis and less on the absorption of information.

As Bascom St. John, educational columnist for the *Globe and Mail* has already pointed out, this apparent lowering of high school leaving standards will meet severe opposition. Even though a new grade 12 as a terminal grade would be better than the present confused grade 13 (which is at once a terminal course for those leaving and an admission course for those going on to university) the drop in the number might seem to imply a drop in achievement.

There is no doubt that the universities would be better served if the last year of high school for potential undergraduates were spent in preparing students to think for themselves instead of having their thinking done for them and learning parrot fashion. But the practical difficulties of what President Bissell suggests are not confined to the schools. There are any number of first year courses at our universities which have nothing whatever to do with thinking or analysis and which are given by university professors as intent on parrot learning amongst their students as some high school teachers. Many prerequisite courses at universities are theoretically planned as general courses for the intellectual enrichment of students in professional training, but emerge merely as survey introductions to subjects which the student is not going to have any further contact with.

If Canadian universities really want a change in attitude on the part of their matriculation entrants, they will have to change their own ways with their freshmen.

Furthermore, they will have to give encouragement to the good high school teacher and assure him that Grade 13 examinations (at present marked usually by university professors) are not going to be marked purely on information, and standardized information at that.

In other words, the university is only going to get the first year students it deserves if a change in attitude amongst many faculty members can be communicated to the majority of secondary school teachers through examination com-

Sonnet MCMLXI

"I am incensed by the announcement I heard on the Farm Broadcast that the government intends to institute a campaign to persuade people to buy butter rather than margarine."

"I use margarine in order to save money. I do not want my savings to go into income taxes which are to be used to persuade me to buy butter."

Extract from a letter in the Toronto Globe and Mail.

WHEN IN DISGRACE in governmental eyes
I all alone beweeep my butterless board
And range the shops for one of the
cheaper buys

Of margarine at what I can afford;
Wishing me like to one more rich in store,
Buttered like him, like him with friends
for feast,

Desiring this man's Much and that man's
More

Because in stealth my crust perforce is
greased;

Yet in these thoughts myself almost de-
spising,

Haply I think on thee, my government:
Lo, my despair dissolves instead of rising.
For I review thy plight, and I repent:
And then I sympathetic noises utter
That thou art stuck with all those tons of
butter. VIC

mittees. Then the bright student at high school will also be aware that it is his capacity to think and not to remember, which the university wants in fact, as well as in theory.

Root of the Trouble

ALL DURING THE holiday season there was, outside Toronto's City Hall, a wrecked car wrapped in a huge transparent package done up in red ribbon. This grotesque symbol of our times was keyed into a safety campaign which had as its theme "Don't Give an Accident for Christmas"

The crumpled car stood by the side of a manger scene and a brightly lighted Christmas tree. Its immediate surroundings made the object even more bizarre.

What do public relations people think they are achieving by this kind of stupid campaign? Do they really think it is a deterrent? If, in fact, gory pictures and gruesome exhibits were a deterrent we should have many fewer accidents than we do, because the widely-read pulp crime magazines are full of pictures of broken bodies, wrecked cars and mangled faces.

The only way to achieve a modicum of safety on the road is to do what Vancouver, Toronto and other cities have done — put the fear of God into drivers by setting up police control checks on days when office parties and other drinking sprees are planned.

The great majority of people don't go out driving to commit suicide. A small minority of people do drive recklessly and badly. By sorting this minority out, by imposing prison sentences and heavy fines on convicted delinquents and by increasing intelligent police protection, we can cut down highway traffic accidents. But gore, especially at Christmas, merely nauseates — it neither deters nor instructs.

The Great "C.D."

THE PLACE OF C. D. HOWE in the annals of Canada will be no less distinguished in the years to come than that of his ancestor, Joseph Howe. But whereas Joseph Howe fought strongly to maintain Maritime independence, C. D. Howe worked valiantly and successfully to give the whole of Canada unity.

Unity has been the aim of many a Canadian politician, but we doubt if there is anyone who did more practical work for it than the man who established Trans Canada Airlines in 1937, reorganised completely the publicly-owned Canadian National Railway and, though it cost him his political career, brought about the linking of Eastern industrial centres with Western natural gas by means of a 2,000 mile long pipeline.

Howe was a businessman and an engineer who was concerned more with the pragmatic and expedient than he was with the theoretical and idealistic. But despite this, his reputation for integrity was never impugned. There was never any breath of suggestion that amongst all the

billions of dollars worth of contracts he was responsible for letting, he ever gave unfair advantage for political reasons. In politics and in business he sought the right man for the job and the right institution for a major effort. But having chosen them he drove them furiously, especially during the Second World War, when he transformed Canada, by his own vision and efforts, from an agricultural country to an industrial one.

Perhaps the most remarkable of his many achievements was the smooth transfer of a nation industrialized for war into a nation that took its place industrially in peace time trade. Without Howe's achievements that of Lester Pearson at the United Nations would not have been possible.

When the first 50 years of this century are being written into history it is our prediction that Howe will be singled out as the greatest man of that half century.

Needed: New Diplomats

IT IS LIKELY that the Department of External Affairs will soon start actively recruiting more people whose mother tongue is French. For a Canadian "presence" would serve us well in Africa south of the Sahara, where French is widely spoken.

Just two months ago Monsieur Pierre Dupuy, our Ambassador to France, went on a tour of nearly every African country and colony between the southern edge of the Sahara and the northern border of South Africa.

Monsieur Dupuy's report, according to informed sources, urges that we increase our cultural and trade impact in all parts of Africa. These emerging countries need cultural, economic and technological help which we can supply, but we should also prepare a sales campaign which could reduce our present six million dollar adverse trade balance with them.

That we have neglected an area which we could splendidly service is clear from the fact that we only had 153 students from Africa last year, whereas we had 10 times that number from Asia and almost ten times as many from the West Indies.

We might get into diplomatic difficulties in promoting our interests energetically in former or present British colonies. But there would be no such difficulties in the huge tracts formerly under French or Belgian rule.

A determined effort in this direction could not only help our total trade picture, it could also bring us more prestige in Africa. This, in its turn, would strengthen our position at the United Nations. For there is little doubt that over the next five years the newly independent countries of Africa and Asia will hold the balance of power at the UN. And a helping hand now might get us valuable support for moderate policies in the interests of the middle powers later on.

No Woods Strike

IT IS UNLIKELY that a woods strike will now occur in northern Ontario. It was announced at the beginning of the month that Abitibi Power and Paper had signed a new contract with its workers. Since Abitibi often makes the running for other paper companies it is probable that most of them will follow and sign.

As SATURDAY NIGHT said in an article in the Nov. 12 issue, "nothing is quite so vicious as a strike in the woods" and we are very glad to see one averted.

There are two things of interest, however, in this event.

(a) Although the agreement at the time of writing had not been ratified, it was reliably reported that management had conceded to the union on many of the terms. This is a good sign, because it means that the company sees a profitable operation in the future and is thus, by implication, confident about the buoyancy of the economy, particularly the export sector of it.

(b) It was suggested too that the reason for the company coming to terms was the decline in the value of the Canadian dollar which made it easier for companies mainly engaged in export trade to make a satisfactory return.

This agreement on the part of Abitibi and its workers may thus be interpreted as a healthy sign of the times for 1961. Companies confident, unions strong and the government giving the economy a proper assist by its fiscal policies is a combination hard to beat.

Russian Armament

ONE OF THE INDICATIONS that we are still very much in the middle of a harsh Cold War is the recently published Soviet budget.

On the 16th of January last year the Soviets made great claims about reducing their armed forces. They said that they were reducing them by one-third (from 3,600,000 men down to 2,400,000).

Such a cut in Canadian forces would mean an appreciable cut in the budget appropriation. But the actual reduction in the Soviet military budget was less than 4 percent — from 9.6 billion new roubles to 9.35 billion.

At the same time, however, the research budget, which we know includes much of their ballistics missile program, has been increased by over 15% — from 3.26 billion roubles to 4 billion.

An addition of the two new totals (defence and research) would show that the defence spending in Russia is, if anything, increased this year, not decreased.

The inescapable conclusion is that while Russian spokesmen claim that it is the democracies who are leading the arms race they are doing as well, if not better, themselves.



Looking for new delight in a drink?



CONTENTS 25% OZ. ALCOHOLIC CONTENTS 28% BY VOLUME.

"GREAT AUK'S HEAD" TRADE MARK

PURE OLD **ROSS'S BRAND** APRICOT BRANDY.

Made from Pure Matured Brandy and Fresh Apricot Juice

W. & A. Ross Brothers Ltd. LEITH & LONDON

REACH FOR

Ross's APRICOT BRANDY.

... another international favourite from the makers of

Ross's SLOE GIN

ROSS'S BRAND bottled in Great Britain

AVIS TOR

RESERVE 1961 PONTIAC AUTOMATIC FOR
M MURRAY ARRIVING TCA FLT 303 FOUR DAYS

AVIS MTL

Perhaps the nicest Avis 'extra' is a little extra care

One of the many advantages of renting an Avis car is the quick reservation service. When you wish to reserve a car anywhere in Canada, the request is "Telexed" immediately to your destination. Your new Pontiac, or other car of your choice, will be waiting *with your name on it!* This is just one of numerous extras that come free with every Avis car . . . one more example of how quickly, efficiently Avis meets the specialized needs of travelling businessmen.

*Avis rents all new cars,
features Deluxe Pontiacs*



A Little More Car . . . A Little More Courtesy • The Avis Rent-a-Car System of Canada



"... AND WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE FOR CHRISTMAS?"

Copyright, Toronto Star.

Castro's Cuba, Ottawa and Washington

by Kenneth McNaught

"LISTEN YANKEE — Cuba is your big chance. It's your chance to establish once again what the United States perhaps once did mean to the world. It's your chance to make it clear how you're going to respond to all the chaos and tumult and glory, all the revolution and bloody mess and enormous hopes that are coming about among all the impoverished, disease-ridden, illiterate, hungry peoples of the world in which you, Yankee, are getting so fat and so drowsy."

This is not the outpouring of a bitter anti-American. It is the hard-hitting warning and appeal of a notable American sociologist, C. Wright Mills, author of a paper-back called simply *Listen Yankee*. The book, and the above extract, deals with a situation in which, for the first time, a U.S.-Latin American problem has become of intimate concern to Canada. For this is a problem which Canada cannot afford to skirt. Its solution offers, as Mills says, an important challenge to Americans — but not less so to Canadians.

Canada's policy toward the Castro revolution will reveal not only the degree to which we are independent in foreign affairs. It will confirm or modify the unflattering appraisal of "the West" at present held by a majority of the peoples

of Afro-Asia and Latin America. For the non-Western world Cuba is an acid test of Western professions of faith.

This is so because it is so close to the centre of the "free world". It is closer to the United States than Guatemala, closer than Taiwan, closer than Katanga, closer than South Korea, closer than Laos, closer than all the areas in which American policy has tried to erect and sustain anti-

"Fair Play for Cuba"

"To disseminate truth, to combat untruth, to publish factual information which the U.S. mass media suppress, which the American public has a right to know, and in the process to combat the ignorance, the inadequate leadership, the blatantly distorted reporting which we believe constitute not merely a grave injustice to the Cuban people and a serious threat to their dream of a better life, but a serious threat, as well, to the free traditions of our own people, our nation, our Hemisphere." (*Declaration of Purpose: Fair Play for Cuba Committee*)

Communist regimes — regimes which have almost uniformly stood for corruption and exploitation. It is not just one more trouble spot of economic colonialism; it is necessarily the ultimate test of American attitudes to the revolution of expectations.

The official Canadian attitude has unhappily left room for sharp criticism, both from Canadian and American sources. Ottawa's statement that the present Cuban Government is one with which we have no quarrel was undoubtedly correct. And the declaration that no "smuggling" of American-made goods through Canada would be permitted added to the propriety of that position. With this the State Department had to be officially satisfied.

But our Government's emphasis on increased business opportunities opened the door unnecessarily to some very sarcastic American comment. Editorials across the United States charged us with unscrupulous exploitation of American difficulties — difficulties courageously accepted by an American Government determined to stem the tide of totalitarianism. For once the roles were reversed and the pejorative dollar sign was pinned on Canada by the U.S. press and politicians.

The United States reaction was pre-

U.S. Cartoon Views of Cuba



Shanks in The Buffalo Evening News

"Mother Hen?"



Alley in The Memphis Commercial Appeal

"Chain Reaction."



Werner in The Indianapolis Star

"Don't Mess Around With Us Cubans."

dictable, and the Cuban question inevitably blends with other agitated elements in Canadian-American relations. There is no need for surprise that we are now entering a period of very tough U.S. policy. The President-elect fought his campaign primarily on the need to close the missile gap and beat the Communists in economic competition. He declared his belief (which has been shared by the Republican policymakers in the State Department) that Castro's Cuba is a Communist satellite which must be brought to heel.

He has named as his Secretary of State Dean Rusk who left the State Department in 1951 after a quarrel with Dean Acheson. That dispute arose (so far as the newspapers revealed it) after a speech by Rusk in which he declared that the "Chinese regime" was "not Chinese" and

Ye Mariners of Canada

YE MARINERS of Canada

That serve your nation well
And bear Canadian export goods
To *Barbudo* Fidel,
Oh, many a fast buck you will make
Although your pace is slow
As ye creep
Through the deep
While the Carib winds do blow,
While the tempest rages loud and long
And the stormy winds do blow.

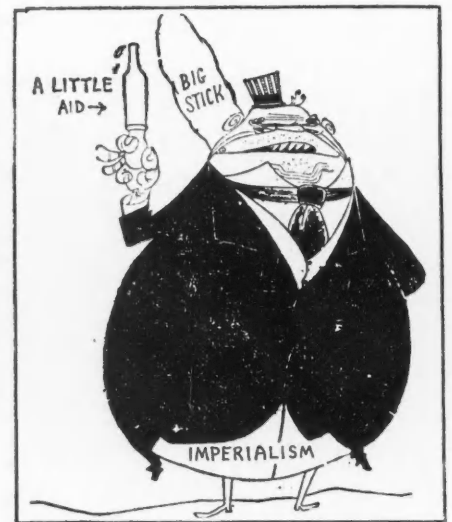
The spectres of your fathers
Shall stare from every wave,
Because you flout the U.S.A.
To whom they homage gave.
Fidel awaits Canadian goods,
So safe to Cuba go,
And evade
The blockade
Improvised by Fidel's foe,
While Washington rages loud and long
And Ottawa cries, "Good show!" VIC

that he could assure the Chinese people of "added strength" if they tried to throw off Red tyranny. His views, which seemed to imperil a Korean settlement, made him a hero of the China Lobby, but were at once repudiated by Acheson.

Other signs of toughness are now wanting. Generals of the United States Air Force are now openly voicing their demand that Canada's formal share in NORAD control be terminated. Again, Adlai Stevenson's recent speech in Toronto (in which he attacked James Minifie's book *Peacemaker or Powder Monkey* though later admitting he had not read it) made it plain that the impending Kennedy administration does not believe in the possibility of an independent Canadian foreign policy.

These and other signs all point to the fundamental problem: the United States

Cuban Cartoon Views of U.S.

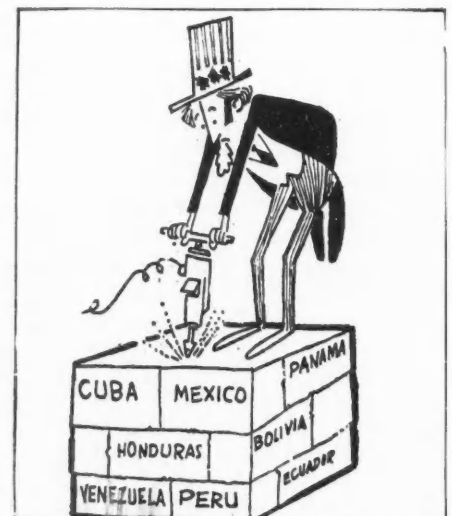


Suria in Hoy, Havana



Menendez in Bohemia, Havana

"The Sword of Damocles."



Bianco in El Mundo, Havana

"Mama, I can't do anything with this."



United States' admiration for Castro's overthrow of Batista regime soured in wake of kangaroo courts, reprisal killings.

does not and will not quietly accept serious deviation from the still rigid American views on anti-Communism; and the Americans regard Castro's government as Communist. We must therefore be anti-Castro. Q.E.D.

Before returning to the question of Canada's present and future attitudes it is necessary to deal with the basic American argument in detail. It is easily stated.

The Castro revolution is no longer the movement of indigenous Cuban radicals. It became Communist when it expropriated foreign ownership (and some Cuban ownership) in land, sugar mills, oil refineries, banks etc. And when, in response to the American embargo on trade with Cuba, the Cubans turned to the Soviet Union and other Communist states to fill the gap, most Americans were convinced that Castro was indeed a Communist.

Although U.S. trade with Cuba still runs at about \$8 million a month, it is exclusively in food and medicine. Thus the assumption can be made that nations who trade beyond this narrow range of commodities (in steel and copper, for example) are either Communist or soft on Communism. To the domestic concept of guilt by association there has now been added the subtle refinement of guilt by deviation. There could scarcely be a more important issue for Canadian foreign policy.

Our reaction to these developments will depend to a large extent on the temper of Canadian opinion — and on the degree to which that opinion is informed. When Ottawa received the Cuban trade mission with open arms there was an immediate reaction observable in letters to the press.

Opinion (at least among the letters that were published) seemed to be almost equally divided into two categories: those that condemned the Government for betraying our American ally, and those that approved the show of Canadian independence. But to the opposition letters

must be added such American comments as that of William S. White, one of several Washington correspondents who also hammered home the charge that Canada was imperilling her own security by undercutting American anti-Communist policy.

In addition, very few Canadian organizations have publicly supported the government's stand. The B.C. Federation of Labor voted to send a delegation to Cuba to assess the situation, but the Canadian Labor Congress has steadfastly refused to define its attitude. Business groups, while

not opposing the present policy, have been equally reluctant to offer positive support.

This confusion in Canadian opinion (together with the violent American reaction to Canadian policy) could conceivably result in Ottawa's reconsideration of its position — in a reversal of policy which would probably be offensive to more Canadians than is the present position. What seems to be required, therefore, is a serious effort to keep clear the main issue in Cuban relations — that is, the right of an underdeveloped nation to free itself from colonial exploitation by means of revolution; and the consequent propriety of granting fair conditions in which the new government can survive.

It is this question of the historical justification of the Cuban revolution that was avoided by Ottawa and which has led to confusion. It is one thing to base a policy on business-as-usual (as we do, more or less, with China and Russia); it is quite another to declare openly that Canada will, for reasons of justice, not support economic war against an ex-colonial nation for the purpose of returning that nation to foreign ownership and reactionary government.

The questions of Communism and alliance unity which have been permitted to becloud this issue are far less important than the basic ones of international justice and fair play. For if Canada does not declare herself firmly in this area she can only hope to share the suspicion with which the United States is regarded by non-aligned new nations.

The sudden American reaction to Canadian policy should, in this light, be regarded with optimism rather than nervousness by Canada. For the first time in a long while the United States has become aware that Canadian support of all American policy cannot be taken for granted. In NATO, Howard Green has made known his genuine reluctance to accept the Norstad plan to make the alliance a fifth nuclear power, while in

Castro States His Case

"Are we, the representatives of the Cuban delegation, the representatives of the type of government that you would call the worst in the world? Are we, the representatives of the Cuban delegation, such as to warrant and deserve the bad treatment that we have received? And why has our delegation been singled out? Cuba has sent many delegations to the United Nations. Cuba has been represented in the United Nations by many different persons; yet it was we who were singled out for such exceptional measures: confinement to the island of Manhattan; notice to all hotels not to rent rooms to us; hostility and, under the pretext of security, isolation." (*Castro speech in UN, Sept. 26, 1960*)

"The economic weapon was wielded. At one fell swoop our sugar quota was cut down by about one million tons—sugar that was already produced, that had been prepared for the North American market, and thus to deprive our country of the resources it needed for development—to reduce our country to impotence in order to obtain political advantages." (*Ibid*)



Cuban problem is heightened by struggle in Laos where anti-Communist army has benefited from American expenditures.

the United Nations he has pressed with unseemly enthusiasm for resumption of disarmament negotiations. In all of this trend toward independence, our Cuban policy, and the reasons for it, are of critical importance. It is not too soon for Canada to conclude that her influence upon the United States is in direct proportion to the reality of her independence.

That independence could now be used to give heartening support to liberal opinion in the United States. As I have noted above, much informed American opinion is highly critical of the economic blockade and all that it stands for. It is significant that a Canadian seeking to understand the Cuban-American crisis will find his most complete sources of information (and criticism) in the reports carried by small-circulation American periodicals, or in several paperbacks published in the United States.

And if he wishes to visit Cuba to see for himself he will find ready assistance from the American "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" — an organization supported by distinguished writers, artists, journalists and other professional people. (Address: Room 536, 799 Broadway, N.Y. 17). Clearly, a sober and realistic Canadian policy on Cuba strengthens considerably the position of such people.

This is the more urgent because the mass-circulation newspapers in the United States have presented to the great majority of Americans a wildly distorted picture of Cuban events and of the meaning of those events. Headlines and feature stories have dealt almost exclusively, since the State Department's declaration of economic war, with "unjust expropriation", the executions decreed by revolutionary courts, the Marxism of some of the men about Castro. Scare stories of secret mis-

sile-launching pads and the Cuban threat to the American economy have been quite as fanciful as the Hearst reporting that played so large a part in causing the Spanish-American war.

It is not necessary to exaggerate in order to see the perilous nature of all this. A foreign policy, supported by mass-indoctrination, which seriously contemplates direct intervention in Cuba is not really a luxury which can be afforded today.

There is no need to recapitulate previous SN articles on the nature of the Castro revolution* — but it is necessary to emphasize that most of the news services continue to ignore such things as the land reform, the development of health and welfare services, elimination of the large-scale vice that characterized the old Havana of American tourism, and of anything else that helps to account for the Cuban support of Castro. It is necessary to remind ourselves always of the chronic tragedy of the American-sponsored Batista dictatorship which murdered 20,000 Cubans before it was overthrown.

It is necessary to recall that Batista was given instant recognition by the United States and continued to enjoy that recognition to the end; and that the purpose of the refugee Cubans in the United States receiving large support from undisclosed sources, is to return their island to the ownership of American corporations. In these circumstances, do we even have the right to ask whether Castro is a Communist?

Even apart from the irresponsibility of President Kennedy and the American press in declaring Cuba to be now Communist (for certainly the evidence is con-



U.S. approval of Batista was evident as Mamie Eisenhower welcomed his wife.

*See especially issues of Jan. 31st, 1959 and Nov. 12th, 1960.

flicting and the need of definition great) it must surely be evident that to sponsor a counter-revolution through official policy and cloak-and-dagger schemes of filibustering is to make certain the increasing reliance of Castro upon non-Western support. And if the policy of reprisals is successful (i.e. results in the overthrow of Castro and return to a Batista-like regime) what conclusions must be reached by the new nations of Afro-Asia, and those of the American economic empire in the rest of Latin America?

These questions about Cuba become more urgent as the results of American military aid in Laos grow critical. And Canada has much to learn from a comparison of Cuba and Laos. In Laos a reactionary royal government was supported as an anti-Communist bulwark by very large American spending. Out of the opposition to that Government has grown a civil war which threatens to evolve into another Korean crisis.

Canadian responsibility here is the same as it is with respect to Cuba: to exercise an independent judgment. But when, many months ago, Mr. Nehru recognized the signs of the future and urged the reconvening of the International Control Commission (India, Canada and Poland; established by the Geneva Conference of 1954) Canada refused to join in pressing Laos to accede to the return of the Commission.

It has been generally assumed that Canadian inaction was prompted by reluctance on the part of Britain to oppose the U.S. on this matter. Now, when the situation has again reached the brink, both Britain and France concede the desirability of reconvening the Control Commission. Had Canada earlier acted independently of British and American opinion, and secured the return of the Commission, the present crisis (which thrives on confusion of reports) might well have been avoided.



Stevenson was able to criticize James Minifie's book without reading it.



Canadian reception of Cuban trade delegation evoked wrath of U.S. press.

In fact, what is required both in Laos and in Cuba is neutralist government and the exclusion of both states from the cold war. American policy rejects such a prospect out of hand and equates neutralism with pro-Communism. This means, in the cases of Laos and Cuba, the use of the alliance system to retain bi-polarization of the world.

In the East the U.S. prevails upon its puppet Laotian regime to summon military assistance through the front of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization. Such assistance (which would merely intensify and "regularize" previous American policy in Laos) is primarily designed to suppress the domestic Communist opposition of Pathet Lao. Since Laos is as close to China as Cuba is to the United States, open military intervention becomes brinkmanship of the Dulles stamp.

In the western hemisphere, the Organization of American States is the formal device for bringing additional pressure to bear on Cuba. Nations such as Peru and Uruguay are induced to allege Cuban-

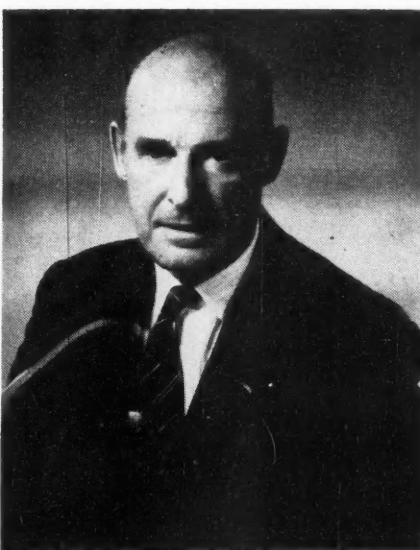
sponsored subversion and to consider a diplomatic break with Cuba. Such a use of the O.A.S. is not likely to be successful because of the impact upon the Latin American imagination made by the Castro revolution. But it will receive support from those Latin American governments which most closely resemble the late Batista regime and will thus sharpen social conflict in Latin America.

The Cuban problem thus remains integral to the continuation of the cold war. As such it is Canada's problem. If we continue to justify our present policy only in terms of business opportunity we will be subjected to ever-growing criticism both from Canadian and American quarters. In these circumstances it might be very difficult for Ottawa to remain adamant (particularly in view of the relatively small cash value of the trade involved).

If, on the other hand, we state clearly that we maintain normal relations with Cuba because we do not accept a policy of forcing Castro into reliance upon Communist states; because we recognize the historical justification of the revolution in Cuba; because we accept the requirement of holding out the hope to colonial and ex-colonial peoples of genuine fair play as they feel their way toward independence and social justice — then we will have a policy that can be adequately defended.

In formulating this policy it is far less important to ask whether Cuba or Guinea or Ghana or Laos are moving toward Communism than it is to guarantee real independence to such states; to create the conditions in which such nations can contract out of the cold war and concentrate on their own development — with our assistance.

Perhaps the Cuban crisis (like that in Laos) offers Canada herself the opportunity of contracting out of the cold war and of basing Canadian policy on real independence of judgment.



Canada and Its Royal Commissions

by Peter Stursberg

JUST THE OTHER DAY, in one of those smoke-filled bedrooms in the Chateau Laurier Hotel, a prominent lawyer was holding forth on the subject of Royal Commissions. He had appeared before many and even served on one or two, so that he could qualify as an expert in a field which tends to be somewhat obscure.

At any rate, he felt that the appointment of the Glassco Commission to investigate the operations of the civil service — the so-called Hoover-type commission — was necessary and justified. There was a crying need for greater efficiency in government and, even though they might be aware of this, the civil servants themselves could not carry out such an inquiry and study. There had to be someone from outside to take a hard look at the way they worked and to recommend improvements.

But, the publications commission — “ho, ho, ho, that was the most ridiculous commission”. With that, the lawyer stood up and addressed his arguments to an appreciative court of fellow drinkers. There was nothing about American competition to be investigated, he said. All that was needed was an office boy to go around to the Canadian magazines and collect the latest facts and figures which they would be only too glad to give him. But a commission — “ho, ho, ho.”

Since this bit of free pleading in Ottawa, it has been noticeable that the publications commission has received a great deal of attention and much editorial praise while the commission on the civil service has hardly been mentioned. The trouble

is that our friend, the prominent lawyer, failed to take into consideration the human element.

A Royal Commission, it is true, is a group of individuals picked by the government to make some particular investigations, but, depending upon the forcefulness of its chairman, it can become an entity of its own. That is what makes an assessment of this democratic device such a difficult task.

Certainly, the publications commission seemed to have a bleak outlook. After all, the facts were well known — the Canadian magazines were being driven to the wall by American competition, particularly by the competition of the fake Canadian editions of U.S. periodicals. A special tax on advertising in these editions had been instituted, but withdrawn by the present Government. So what had the commission to do?

Yet, there was no doubt about its immediate appeal. There was a flood of briefs. This was yet another forum for Canadian nationalism and everyone who could, no matter how tenuous his connection with publications, took advantage of it.

However, what made the commission was its chairman, Grattan O’Leary, one of Canada’s great editors. His no nonsense attitude at the hearings was a subject of delighted comment during coffee breaks. With obvious relish, he exposed the attempts of Madison Avenue hucksters to hide behind the facade of Freedom of Information.

Aside from TV and politics, about the only way a Canadian can become a na-

tional figure is to head an important Royal Commission. His name is associated with that of the commission, and the Gordon Commission and the Fowler Commission have served to immortalize a Toronto accountant and a Montreal businessman. And, of course, the publications commission is known as the O’Leary Commission.

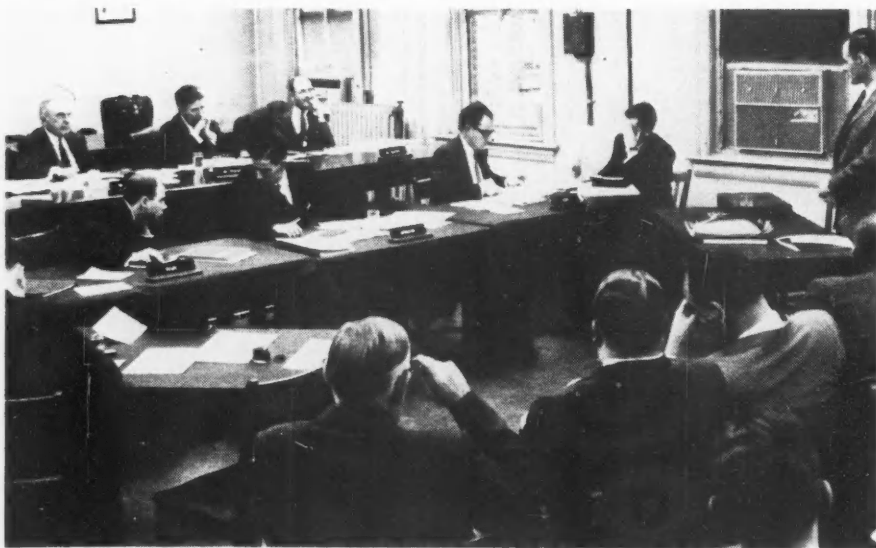
Then, there are the reports, and some distinguished writers have been turned up among recent chairmen. In fact, it is being said that the Royal Commission reports represent a fair portion of Canadian literature.

It is difficult to imagine a more penetrating study of a country’s arts and sciences than that contained in the Massey Report. The Fowler Commission was supposed to look into the financing of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation but its report, a beautifully turned-out affair as was the Massey Report, goes into the whole history and philosophy of broadcasting in this country and is a highly readable piece of prose. No more concise, nor authoritative, forecast of the future could have been written than the Gordon Report. (Its secretary, Douglas Le Pan, is now a professor of English at Queen’s University).

Royal Commission reports and the transcripts of the hearings occupy a whole alcove in the parliamentary library, and they take up the same amount of space as the bound volumes of Hansard since Confederation. From which it would appear that the same number of words have been spoken before Royal Commissions as in the House of Commons.

At the last count, there had been 331 Royal Commissions appointed by the federal government. (There are also provincial Royal Commissions but they cannot be included in this brief account.) The first one of which there is a record was headed by C. S. Gzowski; its date, 1870, and it had to do with canals. The second was on the same subject, and there have been fully a score of commissions on canals and waterways.

However, the most on any one subject have been on the railways. At regular intervals there have been investigations, from the first commission appointed to inquire into the Pacific Scandal in 1873 to the present MacPherson Commission on the freight rates and railway problems which provided the government with an excuse for putting off the nation-wide rail-



O’Leary Commission on publications received deserved editorial praise.

way strike of the non-operating unions.

If a commission deals with a national issue, it usually holds hearings in the principal cities across the country in halls provided by the provincial governments or the universities. Often, the commission feels that it must go abroad to check on foreign methods of dealing with the particular problem it is investigating, and usually it picks the better time of the year for such a trip.

The larger commissions had their own private railway cars: the Massey Commission did and so did the Aird Commission on broadcasting, but Donald Manson, the canny Scot who was its secretary and later became general manager of the CBC, says that it was provided free. However, in this day of jet travel, most commissions prefer to fly than to go by train.

Actually, Royal Commissions are not an expensive luxury, and considering the hard work of some and the long hours on tour, they are often a bargain. They cost as little as \$30,000 or so for a one-man commission to more than \$500,000 for a really big one lasting for more than a year. The average nowadays would be about \$100,000. Little partying surrounds commission work, and most members lead circumspect hotel-bound lives.

People are afraid to invite them out in case they should appear to be currying favor, and commissioners are chary of accepting invitations. As a result, a member of the staff of the Fowler Commission complained that in all the months it met, there was only one party — a lobster feed in the Maritimes.

There have been recent charges of "government by Royal Commission", but the record seems to show that there has been no increase in the number of commissions. Between 1954 and 1957, the St. Laurent government appointed twelve commissions, including the Ilsley Commission on patents, the McRuer Commission on criminal sexual psychopaths, and the Fowler Commission; while in the same period, between 1957 and 1960, the Diefenbaker government has named eleven commissions, among them, the Borden Commission on energy, and the MacPherson and O'Leary Commissions. The proposed commission on health insurance would be the twelfth but as it will not be set up till later this month, it is not included among those for the three and a half year period or among the 331 since Confederation.

Of course, the purpose of a Royal Commission should be a "dispassionate and objective study of a public question for the guidance of both government and public". It can be used as a judicial inquiry to see if there has been any wrong doing, but, when this happens, as in the case of Sir Lyman P. Duff's investigation into the dispatch of troops to Hong Kong,



Gordon Commission embarrassed Liberals by suggestions for Maritime aid.

there are cries of "whitewash". For the Royal Commission can be a political instrument.

Both Prime Minister Diefenbaker and Prime Minister Mackenzie King have used Royal Commissions for purposes of procrastination — to put off the evil day of decision. Or, as an astute political observer has described it, they have used commissions to "roll a problem over for a while". This is fine as long as there is a fifty-fifty chance of the problem disappearing while it is being "rolled over"; but if there is a 75 per cent chance of it getting worse, then it is not such an astute move.

The Royal Commissions are no carpet under which political problems can be swept; eventually, they must and do report. As the government has to avoid any overt connection with the commissions once they are appointed, there is no way of making sure what they will say. Several commissions have backfired.

The Gordon Commission, with its suggestion that the only way to solve the problem of the Maritimes was to move the people out, was an embarrassment to the Liberals. Several of its proposals were repudiated publicly by C. D. Howe. The



O'Leary: No nonsense attitude.

Rand Commission on coal has similarly shocked the Conservatives with its drastic recommendations.

Probably, the most successful Royal Commission was the Massey Commission. Nearly all of its fifty or sixty recommendations were carried out, and the Canada Council stands as a monument to its work.

Without a doubt, the most important was the Rowell-Sirois Commission as it dealt with the fundamental problem of federation, the relationship between the central government and the provincial governments. It laid the ground work for the present tax-sharing arrangement and also the equalization payments.

Among the galaxy of stars on the Rowell-Sirois Commission was J. W. Dafoe, the famous editor of the *Winnipeg Free Press*. He was a member, while Prime Minister St. Laurent was one of its legal counsel. J. J. Deutsch was a research officer with the commission, and Alec Skelton, whose untimely death by drowning was a great loss to this country, was its secretary.

Before he entered politics, Mackenzie King served on two one-man commissions back in 1907, one on Oriental labor and the other on Oriental riots in British Columbia. Lester B. Pearson was the secretary to the Bennett-appointed commission on price spreads.

Bob Fowler was on the staff of the Rowell-Sirois Commission, but it must be said that his own Fowler Commission was one of the least successful commissions as far as having its recommendations accepted. It got caught in a change of government which is the worst thing that can happen to a commission. So was the Aird Commission on broadcasting.

This latter is yet another reason why it is so difficult to assess the work of a Royal Commission. Above all, though, is the human factor, the personality of the chairman. This, the unknown factor, can often prove the decisive one.



Montreal at night; Does it surpass infamous reputation of Chicago for violence, lawlessness and rackets?

Can Montreal Ever Be Governed?

by Miriam Chapin

CAN MONTREAL be governed? Under the present set-up, in which only the Provincial Government has any real power, it looks as though the answer is No. Now technically all Canadian cities are creatures of the provincial power, but others have managed, through better organizations, to attain some autonomy. Here the sprawling conglomeration has got out of hand.

It apparently aspires to surpass the reputation for rackets and violence that Chicago has enjoyed these many years. Every day the papers report the bank robberies, street muggings, burglaries, murders, bombings, gangland killings, or the wrecking of night-club premises while police stand by. Bookies prosper, and the speculation in real estate, until the recent slump in values, took the place of pride and profit held by gambling in the forties.

In minor matters, like jaywalking and illegal parking, nobody feels obligated to pay any mind to regulations. For sheer discomfort Montreal, with the hearty assistance of its climate, holds the palm. People wait for the buses in rain and snow, to stand jammed together in fetid air. Traffic piles up, while it is hopefully forecast that a subway might arrive in five or six years. Streets are dug up by one authority, repaved, dug up next day by another. "Fitz" in the *Gazette* advocates zippers for them. Nobody is around to arrange that gas, sewer, lighting and

telephone work be done at the same time.

The suburbs have their overcrowded districts and schools, while some downtown wards lose population. Great building goes up, though apartments are empty in some recently finished. Bitter quarrels break out over the schools. Sales tax lies heavy on the ordinary family, while money has to be borrowed to keep necessary services going. The Paquette Committee in 1955 made recommendations, and so later on did the Tremblay Report, but not much happened. Voluntary co-operation among the municipalities doesn't go far.

Local reform is apt to be temporary



Lesage: Can he clean up mess?

and futile. It would be nice if all men were honest, good and kind, but so long as they continue to demonstrate so energetically that they are not, an effective police force is desirable. It is also desirable, though infrequent, to have one that serves the public interest. The problem is to get it.

Rather noticeably, Mayor Drapeau made his campaign last fall on the issue of unemployment, not of reform as before. Apparently he thought reform would not attract enough votes. He sits with his Executive Committee, all partisans of his since his Civic Party won a majority of the City Council, but he cannot even fire the left-over Chief of Police who was implicated in the vice probe six years ago, except by a court action that might take months. He has to settle for giving the gentleman a leave of absence with pay until he is willing to retire next fall.

Drapeau has invited officials of the Paris and London police to advise him, but they can only tell him what ought to be done; they can't give him the money or the authority to do it. The most he can do is to formulate his Montreal Bill for the Provincial Parliament and he will have only a year and a half to accomplish what he wants, before he has to run for election again.

All look to Premier Lesage to straighten out the mess. The first thing he has to do, if as he says he means to make Mont-

real a proud and prosperous city, is to decide what Montreal he is talking about. There are several.

At base there is the old city, the *Cité de Montréal*, going back four hundred years. It holds more than a million people. The bulk of it lies between mountain and river, but a big chunk stretches out to the river on the north, and it surrounds the whole City of Westmount, which prides itself on an illusory independence, but is about as independent as a kangaroo's baby. This Montreal is Mayor Drapeau's, and it alone is a handful.

Then there is the Montreal of the Metropolitan Corporation, which includes fourteen municipalities besides the *Cité*. Most of them cluster round it. Each has its own mayor, councillors, school board, police, taxi license bureau, garbage collection, and so on. (A Montreal taxi may not pick up a fare in Westmount.) So do the other seventeen municipalities on the Island of Montreal.

The Corporation is empowered to assess all of them to help pay for the Metropolitan Boulevard it is presently constructing. It wants the Province to give it more power, in particular to zone the whole island for residential, commercial, or industrial use. All these little communities have fantastically irregular boundaries, and besides them there are two small patches belonging to orders of nuns who pay no taxes and run their own show. One of them is the site of the big provincial mental hospital, St. Jean de Dieu.

The Metropolitan Corporation, believe it or not, was created by Premier Taschereau in 1921 as the Metropolitan Commission, and intended to bail out the municipalities floundering in debts. In 1959 Premier Duplessis reorganized it as a corporation, and told it to get on with the Boulevard, and to attend to some other odd jobs, among them a report on store closing hours all over the Island.

The Boulevard is now in use from Decarie Boulevard to Pie Neuf (Peenuh to the bus riders), about nine miles in all. Another ten miles is well under way, an imposing and useful structure. Before it reaches all the way from Ste. Anne de Bellevue to Bout de l'Île, it will doubtless be taken over by the Province as part of its share in the Trans-Canada Highway. Provincial Police patrol it now.

The neighboring towns do not control it. All they do is pay, and squabble over the expenses of access roads. Each town has a representative on the Corporation, each of the fourteen, that is, and the *Cité* has fourteen representatives, but as of now they are hold-overs from the previous administration. The Chairman is a provincial appointee.

There is also the Montreal viewed by the Transportation Commission which took over, with provincial permission, the buses and streetcars from private ownership and

completed the shift to buses. It goes into huddles with the Metropolitan Corporation on the subway question, while the *Cité* calls for action. If in the course of its daily struggle with traffic congestion, the *Cité* wants to widen a main highway leading out of its domain, it must find out before it begins if its neighbors will widen their connecting streets to take care of the increased burden. Otherwise why bother?

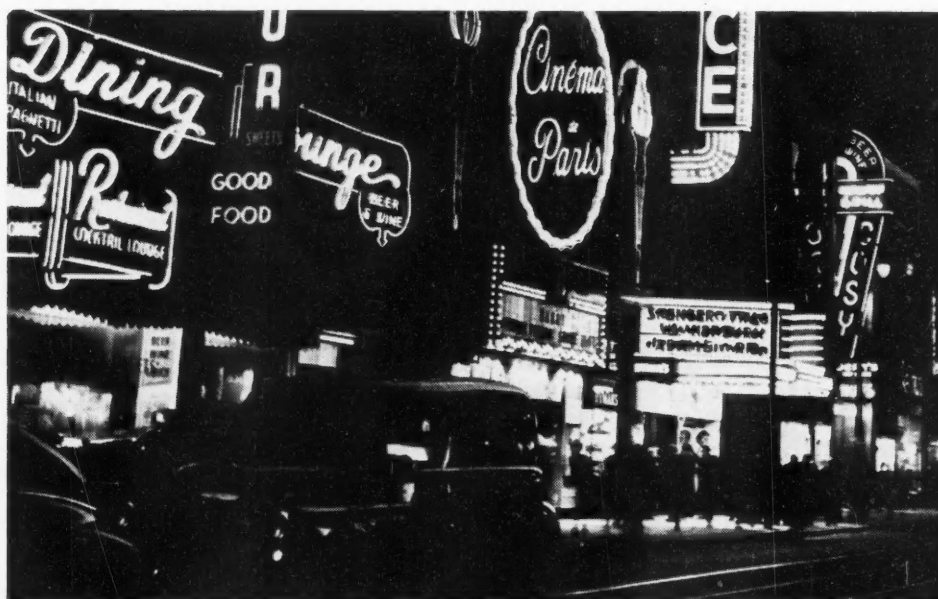
At the moment it is carrying on negotiations, as with a foreign power, with St. Pierre, Lachine and Lasalle preparatory to starting work on a main road to the west. Such negotiations often drag on. A single town can block a whole long highway.

The *Cité* sells water to a lot of other municipalities, water which it takes from the St. Lawrence, filters, and pumps to its reservoirs. It tries to charge for this service, but it is not always able to collect from the users the payments it bills them for. Its vast sewers, which ought long ago to have been terminated in disposal plants, run beneath some of these municipalities

in fact is anything having to do with the St. Lawrence, and naturally the Seaway. Yet the great river is what makes Montreal a metropolis, and its harbor is vital to it. Judges are federally and provincially appointed.

The Montreal Area, which the Dominion Bureau of Statistics uses for its computations, corresponds roughly to what people refer to as Greater Montreal, or Metropolitan Montreal; it includes not only all the Island of Montreal, a nice neat geographic package, but also three townships on the Island of Jesus in the back river, and eight communities to the east across the St. Lawrence (the South Shore.)

Various planners contend that a Metropolitan Montreal should take in all the Island of Jesus and all of Chambly County. Market researchers and their ilk argue that everything within a thirty-mile radius, as far as the department stores deliver, should be a political and economic unit. This could stretch from Ste. Agathe in the Laurentians to St. Jean on the Richelieu, and include two million



Robberies, street muggings, burglaries, gangland killings are common occurrences.

toward the river. The *Cité* tries to extract part of the repair and maintenance cost from them, but it doesn't have much luck.

Two Central School Boards group some of the neighboring school boards for financial convenience, but not all those from towns under the Corporation. The *Cité* itself has 35 wards merged into eleven for electing councillors; of course there are also the provincial and federal ridings, all with different boundaries.

Are you still with me? This is only the beginning of complication. Don't forget the Provincial Minister of Municipal Affairs and the Quebec Municipal Commission, who all like to have fingers in the pie. The Harbors Board is federal and so is the Jacques Cartier Bridge, so happily and scandalously in the news of late. So

people. One can with difficulty visualize any provincial administration yielding to that demand.

Probably the best the anguished town planners, who labor hard but often in vain, can hope for, is a Metropolitan Montreal made up by federating the municipalities now under the Corporation, with some others on the Island and some of the bedroom suburbs across the river. Such a merger can be brought about only by Premier Lesage's Government, since none exists but by its grace. Theoretically at any moment their charters could be whisked away and they could be forced into a brand new framework.

The reasons why such action will not be taken are political, not legal. Quebec governments, like all others, hesitate to

enrage large segments of their electorate. Even Premier Duplessis who was not exactly timid about compelling others to his will, would almost surely not have overridden Mayor Drapeau and acted to carry out the Dozois Plan for slum clearance if the City Council had not voted for it and against Drapeau. Whatever is done to streamline Montreal will employ the carrot, while the stick remains discreetly in the background.

Obviously the first move will be to confer on the old city, Montreal proper, a more representative and efficient, and perhaps more autonomous, form of government. City and provincial leaders will have many a confab before the Montreal Bill is unveiled in Quebec. One of Lesage's first moves in the fall was to call a special session of his Parliament to shorten the Mayor's term from three to two years. If Drapeau had not been elected Lesage might have been stuck with a Mayor who would oppose all change.

At the same time he gave the voters a chance to get rid of their "C" councillors, by referendum. This they promptly did. The "C" councillors were never elected, but appointed by various civic bodies, and they were not conspicuously vulnerable to argument for daring experiments. Now there are 66 councillors, half "A" and half "B".

"A's" are elected by proprietors who make up about a tenth of the electorate; anyone who owns property in a ward can vote in it, in all eleven wards if he owns property in them. "B's" are elected by landlords and tenants. If you don't own property or sign a lease, you don't vote. The establishment of a one person, one vote regime will be a revolution in Montreal politics. It is hoped for, and devoutly expected.

Once the *Cité* is thus squared away, the rest of the municipalities are slated for

treatment. Their present office holders will naturally kick against being draagooned into a Greater Montreal. Perquisites go with those posts. Mayors have fun getting their pictures taken, cutting ribbons for bridges, attending banquets, feeling important. More than that, there are contracts to be given out, chances to get in on the ground floor when a piece of land is released from zoning regulations for industrial use. A local official's sister or cousin or aunt may just happen to own a bit of land that is wanted for a supermarket or something.

Mayors control the local police, which may come in handy at times. In one recent mayoralty campaign, a reform group opposed the incumbent. They decided to mail their campaign leaflets, because they feared their distributors might be beaten up. The postmen carrying the load were arrested not far from the post-office. The General Post-office wouldn't believe it when they were called. "Don't be silly," the said. "Nobody arrests postmen." They found out.

Another and opposite reason why some communities will fight integration in a big metropolis is that some of the small cities are exceedingly well governed. They are proud of their orderliness, their clean streets, their efficient snow removal, their low taxes. Give up all that and merge their identity in the swarming French city? Not while a hand can pull a wire that leads to Quebec.

To be sure, as more and more of their citizens are coming to realize, this is a short-sighted policy, because what goes on at the Montreal City Hall affects all of them, later if not sooner. It probably affects least the ones which, like Ville St. Laurent, are themselves industrial towns, whose residents need not leave them to work or shop. But the inhabitants of most of the satellite towns wear out their tires on bumpy downtown streets, amuse themselves in downtown theatres and restaurants, work in its offices and factories, suffer from its disorders. They are all tightly linked together by telephone service, watermains, sewers, newspapers, radio and television, banks, and a hundred ties.

In one respect the situation has altered from the days when Westmount and the others were chartered—there is no longer any clear line between English and French-speaking districts. In many localities they are all mixed up. French and English get together to oust a corrupt official, to uphold an honest one. The big immigrant proportion — 16% of Montreal was born outside Canada—does not affect the preponderant French majority, but it does tend to lessen English voting power, though not financial. By no means all the newcomers attach themselves to the English community.

There is no certainty that a metro-

politan government would be a good one. There is only the certainty that the present arrangement can't be, however able Mayor Drapeau is. An overall government would offer economies in salaries, in use of machinery, in tax collection and purchasing, and possibly in a metropolitan police force. The Provincial Police is being prodded into a moderate efficiency, but it won't enter a local situation unless invited by local authorities, except when acting to enforce the liquor laws, or unless some desperate emergency occurs. In a recent incident, the men who run a factory were besieged within it by strikers. They called the Provincial Police, who put them off. The beleaguered men got out after fourteen hours, so nobody knows how long the Provincials were prepared to wait.

In neighborhood affairs, there is much to be said for the local police forces. Residents often would not want to give them up. They handle traffic satisfactorily as a rule, unless they get greedy and set up tourist traps; they know the school kids and look after them; if one is lost they know where to take him home. They arrest the town drunk and hold him until he sobers up.

But they are untrained and ineffective when confronted with the sort of gangster crime that infests Montreal. Too often their precincts are places of refuge or bases of operation for the professional criminal. A man who had a plot of land in a suburb on the Boulevard was approached by a lawyer he considered reputable, and offered a good price. "Who's it for?" he inquired.

"It's for a restaurant."

"Well, who is the guy?"

"Um, well, he's a gangster, but he's not a bad gangster."

"What d'ye mean, not a bad gangster?"

"Well, he doesn't murder people, all he does is peddle dope."

Only a trained force operating over a big district with all the facilities of modern criminology can cope with such an invasion, and even then the result of the battle hangs always in the balance.

There is much to be said for drawing the boundaries of a city to include a big population and then chopping it up into boroughs without regard for the tangled lines of former towns and wards and parishes. It gives a fresh start. Winnipeg has just carried out a reorganization along some such lines, leaving the previous small community governments to keep on with minor tasks or to wither on the vine.

Toronto federated its existing municipalities, and Montreal, when it does receive its marching orders, is likely to take that course. But no halfway measures can meet the need. The question is whether the Lesage Government will risk a drastic solution, and have the wisdom to plan it. Perhaps it will.



Local reform is apt to be temporary and futile. Indications are Montrealers prefer it that way.



Canadian courts do not accept lie detector tests as evidence.

The Lie Detector: Valuable Weapon or Moral Wrong?

by Anthony Kirby

ALTHOUGH FIGURES FROM Canadian business and industry are not available, it's estimated in the United States that company losses from employee thefts now amount to \$4 million a day. To many firms this is the difference between a profitable year or one in the red.

But there is a method, both economical and effective, to reduce this loss. And it is gaining greater use by a certain segment of Canadian business and industry. It is, however, a method—or technique—which requires a certain amount of soul-searching on the part of management. And quite a few managers are not willing to condone it morally.

The method in question involves the use of the polygraph, or lie detector. That there are sharply divided opinions on whether it should be used or not is evidenced by comparing the following two statements . . .

"The use of the lie detector represents an intolerable presumption of guilt and cannot be condoned. It is an invasion of the privacy of the individual and an infringement of basic civil rights."

"A polygraph in an office or plant is a deterrent to crime just as a radar trap is a deterrent to speeding motorists. It is a form of protection not only for the employer but also for the employee."

The first statement was made by a Canadian union director, the second by a

Toronto private investigator, an expert polygraph operator. Who is right? Such conflicting statements only add confusion to the average office or plant manager. The moral decision as to whether to give employees lie-detector tests must remain an individual one. But here are some facts, case histories and opinions.

Leonard Keeler, inventor of the Keeler polygraph, has concluded — after testing over 25,000 men and women over a period of 20 years — that people are not basically honest but rather are honest because they're afraid of getting caught. And J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI, is on record as saying that 25% of plant employees are honest, 25% dishonest, and the other 50% he doesn't know.

Is the lie detector a crutch for poor detective work and a doubtful weapon against thieves and pilferers? Is its use in plant security to investigate thefts damaging to the morale of honest employees?

A firm which has used the polygraph for a specific case of theft is Higgin Homeshield Ltd., window manufacturers, of Toronto. The company have every hope that they'll not be using the polygraph in future.

"We used the polygraph as a last resort," said company manager Vernon Anthony. "Originally, when our theft

situation became serious, we started off by questioning employees. But we got nowhere . . . nobody likes to tell tales on fellow employees.

"There was a very unhealthy atmosphere around the plant and when we decided on the polygraph we put it to our employees on this basis: 'Look, we want to clear this up as much as you do. All we want to do is clear you from suspicion.'

"We got a hundred per cent response and excellent co-operation. The tests were based on the thefts alone and everybody, from key senior men down, took it. As well as catching the culprits, the tests also pointed up some petty theft on the part of other employees. We weren't concerned with this and told our employees: 'If you want anything in the future, just ask for it.'

"What the tests did more than anything was upgrade morale," Anthony concluded, "and the employees went back to work in a far happier frame of mind."

Another case involved sabotage in the plant of Smith Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Toronto. A company official commented: "We suspected two of our employees of dirty work but we couldn't put a finger on them. In this case, the detector confirmed our suspicions. We are in favor of the polygraph as it is the only method practicable in certain cases. However, we wouldn't advocate it for pre-employment

screening."

A \$5,000 theft from an office resulted in an Eastern company calling in the services of the polygraph. The operator of the machine explained the case: "The firm suspected one man, although there was no proof. When asked, this employee agreed to submit to a test. After the test was over, which showed positive reactions on the part of the subject to certain pertinent questions, the suspect attempted to qualify these by saying: 'I didn't steal the \$5,000 but the reason I reacted in the way I did was because in the past I've taken the odd \$5 or \$10 bill.'"

"The man's actual admission of these lesser thefts was sufficient evidence to lead to his dismissal," the polygraph operator said.

Canada is in its infancy with regard to lie detectors and the courts. Canadian courts do not accept lie detector evidence and no Canadian police departments use them. How long this will remain the case is difficult to say.

In some U.S. states, lie detector evidence is recognized. Keeler himself, however, is on record that he's opposed to further recognition of the lie detector by the courts. He feels that if operators are allowed to testify, a crop of fakers will spring up and discredit the subject.

In Canada, you need a private investigator's licence before the Attorney General's department will let you have the special licence required to operate a polygraph machine.

Believed to be one of the few — if not

the only — licensed polygraph operator in Canada is John Jurens, the private investigator quoted earlier. He's operator of the Toronto firm, Trans-World Private Investigators.

Jurens took an intensive six-week course at the Keeler Polygraph Institute in Chicago (there are no similar facilities in Canada for training operators.) Keeler's philosophy is that no man can ever be competent to operate a machine unless he's not only fully trained but also has the proper background and experience.

During the course, Jurens took a total of 13 exams, ranging in content from physiology, psychology, law, criminology, criminal investigation, psychiatric terminology, etc. He received his certificate of proficiency after he'd personally completed 150 investigations. His equipment, which an unqualified person is not allowed to purchase, cost him \$1,200.

Since that time, Jurens has examined over 500 people in the Toronto area from all branches of Canadian business and industry. His machine is working most weeks; his subjects are equally divided as to sex; and the majority of cases he deals with involve theft.

"When you have thefts in an office or plant, it's poor management," he insists. "I can't understand this opposition to the polygraph. After all, it's just a scientific mechanical instrument. We have radar traps, drunkometers, breathalizers, ballistics, etc. Why stop there? And where else can you go to prove your innocence when only two people are involved?"

Most people, apparently, will submit to

a test if requested. So far, Jurens reports, he's only met about two per cent refusals.

"If you've a clear conscience, why refuse?" Jurens asks. "You've nothing to fear. We can often explain to people who refuse that it's not what we think but what other people will think. We also try to make the subject understand that there's only one specific area to come under discussion and that it's not a matter of uncovering their past life."

Before taking a test on Jurens' equipment, a subject is required to sign a release form to the effect that he's submitting voluntarily.

Impartiality, Jurens points out, is the keynote of a good operator: "I don't give one iota which way the test goes. I make a point, too, never to test a friend, a politician or a policeman."

The cost for pre-employment screening, where the subject is likely to be co-operative, is \$15. The charge to companies, in cases of theft, is likely to be higher — averaging around \$25 a subject — depending on the circumstances. Sometimes, even this cost isn't necessary. One Toronto business firm found that a threat was sufficient. This company had suffered inventory losses of 95% and they threatened their staff with a lie detector test. Within three months, the company reported that inventory losses had dropped to a normal three to four per cent.

A somewhat similar situation also came up at another Toronto company. It involved a foreman and the five men who worked under him in a company's warehouse. When told by the company they were to be given a lie-detector test, the foreman refused and also persuaded his five men not to take it either. The result was that management fired all six men. Not, as John Jurens explained, because they refused to take a test but because it was evident that here was a clique which was bad for business.

It's claimed, too, that the polygraph has even caught people before they commit crimes. An employee of a U.S. bank had a duplicate key made of a safe deposit box and planned to steal its contents of \$50,000. When faced with a lie detector test, a new policy the bank had evolved for all the staff, it showed that while this man had stolen nothing in the past, he evidently had something exciting on his mind. Following some searching questions after the test was over, the employee finally broke down and confessed his plan.

(According to figures of the Chicago Police Laboratory, 75% of those registering deception on the machine confess later.)

The experience of a group of lie-detector experts from Northwestern University in Chicago is that their polygraph findings are confirmed by confessions or legal proof in 82% of their cases. In 17% of the cases, the findings are neither

How the Polygraph Works in Practice

THE NAME "polygraph" comes from the Greek word for "many pictures." The Keeler polygraph, described in this article, is equipped with three automatically controlled pens which register emotional disturbances. It is somewhat similar to a seismograph which registers earthquakes.

A person being tested by this machine requires three attachments to his body: (1) A blood-pressure cuff attached to the upper arm; (2) A harness around the upper chest to register respiratory changes; (3) Two metal plates attached to the wrist to pick up electrical changes via the sweat glands.

Each attachment controls a separate pen on the machine. Their individual tracings are made concurrently on the chart... the respiratory, the cycle galvanometer and the cardio. Unless these three pens are in perfect working order, an expert operator will refuse to test a subject.

The main purpose of the machine is to register emotion; the detection of lies is incidental to its purpose. The emotion which it usually registers is fear — fear of exposure or punishment. Such fear or anger releases adrenalin in the subject's system which has a direct effect on the three tracings on the chart.

While an innocent person may look guilty, and vice versa, the machine is claimed to disregard such superficial signs. By measuring deep-seated nervous disturbances, it is said to substitute certainties for guess work.

Subjects being tested are asked to answer "yes" or "no" only to all questions. This cuts out evasiveness, quibbling, and qualification on the part of the subject which might prevent a clear-cut reaction. Naturally, too, the polygraph operator has to know all the pertinent information before testing a subject.

proved nor disproved by independent evidence. In 1% of the cases, the polygraph is proved to be wrong. (It was pointed out that in the 1% of cases of known error, the mistake is almost invariably that of giving a guilty man the benefit of the doubt. A near-moron or abnormally apathetic person often reacts so slightly that the signs of guilt are not obvious.)

Apart from the cases cited here, no Canadian companies are known to give their employees regular tests. But the experience of certain companies in the U.S. is that a man caught lying the first time by a polygraph has usually learned his lesson and is a better risk than the average employee who has not had the experience of being found out.

To get another type of expert's view, I interviewed a political intelligence officer, specializing in subversion and psychological warfare.

His reaction was bitter, labelling the use of the polygraph as "thought control" and "psychological blackmail."

Here's what he had to say: "The greatest fallacy is that an innocent man has nothing to fear from the lie detector. It is like saying that when a murder is committed all the suspects should be put on trial . . . which is contrary to the basic principles of law.

"In other words, you are presumed guilty and are now being given an opportunity to defend yourself by taking a test.

"In addition to which, the idea that truth drugs or a lie detector, even when operated by an expert, is infallible (or even more than 25% accurate), acts on the basis that the individual taking the test is totally untrained or unaware of the principle of the polygraph. In the last three years, methods of completely beating the lie detector, scopolamine (truth drug) or even hypnotism, are a standard part of training in intelligence services, and not a large part of training at that.

"I've personally taken a series of four lie detector tests in course of training. By the fourth and final test, the chart gave no indication of deception." (The officer then described an actual test he was forced to submit to by the revolutionaries in Cuba, which also had a negligible result.)

"The much-lauded results of cutting down thefts in offices and plants," the officer continued, "are certainly due to the psychological effect of the machine on employees. Beyond that, better results can be achieved by methodical methods of surveillance of a more permanent basis than a lie detector test.

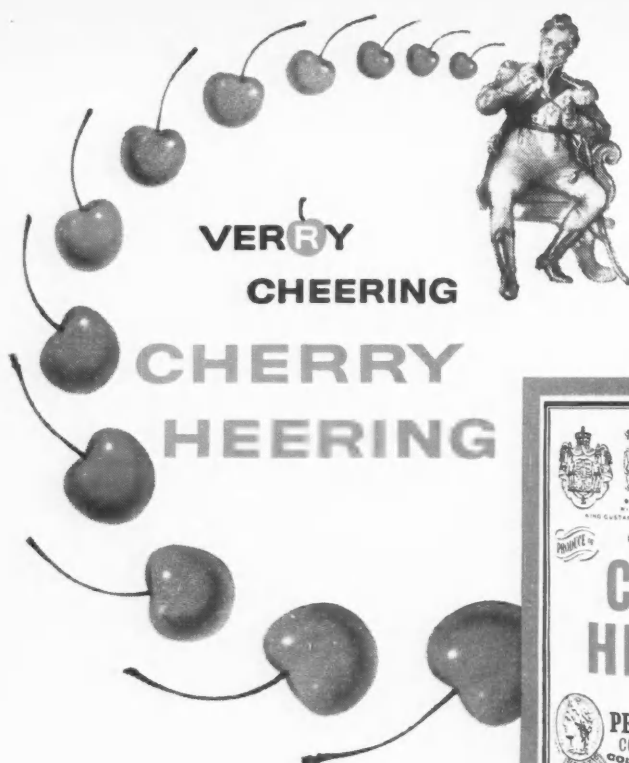
"Keeler was the first to admit that beyond the framework of scientific and psychological research, the machine is much abused, particularly when unwarranted claims are made for it and



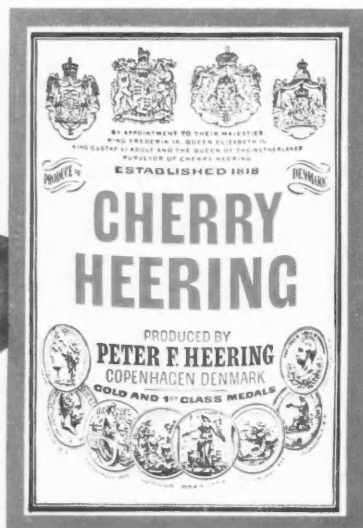
Good judgement comes
with experience . . . and
Johnnie Walker Scotch
proves your judgement



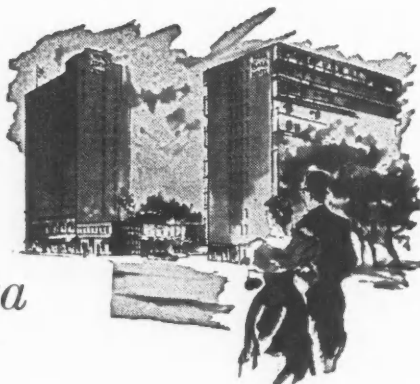
Born 1820 - still going strong



Denmark's Liqueur
Delight Since 1818



In Toronto
the Park Plaza
... of course!



Enjoy elegance without extravagance in the Plaza's fine Dining Rooms, Restaurants, Cocktail Lounges and the Roof Bar. 500 luxurious outside rooms, each with private bath. Singles from \$10... Doubles from \$12.

"HALLMARK OF  THE FINEST"

The Park Plaza Hotel

BLOOR ST. AND AVENUE RD., TORONTO

For reservations telephone WALnut 4-5471,
or see your travel agent.

PA-20

certainly when the principle of a man's mind and his rights of privacy are jeopardized by pseudo-experts for the supposed sake of fighting against crime.

"The greatest legal minds in the United States, i.e. the Supreme Court, have already ruled on the value of such tests and it takes crass arrogance, if not abysmal stupidity, to presume on teaching the Supreme Court the definition of the letter of the law," he concluded.

The question of whether the polygraph can be beaten is disputed by other experts. Cleve Baxter, director of the National Training Center of Lie Detection in New York says it can't be. He and chief instructor Richard Arthur say that they have observed in daily testing that the more intelligent and educated a person is, the easier it is to tell when he or she is lying.

The reason: intelligent, educated people have much at stake, financially and socially, when their veracity is challenged, and their measurable emotional responses give them away on the lie detector.

John Jurens says: "It's possible to fool the examiner but you can't fool the equipment."

The polygraph, he points out, only registers what transpires and there are quite a few physical actions you can do (such as biting your tongue) which will throw the machine off.

"However, a well-trained operator will recognize these signs," Jurens says. "Also, while asking question, an expert examiner will closely watch the subject's face for any tell-tale signs.

"Sometimes," he continued, "a subject will show a perfect chart although he's guilty. For this reason, we often use what we call 'controlled questions'. If we don't get any reaction to these, then we know the subject is hopped up in some way." (Jurens was referring to a subject taking barbiturates prior to, or during, a test. Because of this, some subjects are medically examined before being tested.)

Here's some 'controlled questions': Have you ever stolen anything? Have you ever been ashamed? Did you ever think of committing suicide? Have you ever done anything for which you could be blackmailed?

Jurens described portable lie detectors which are on the market: "These have only a single gauge, the cycle galvanometer, and no chart. You don't have to have any training to operate them and they're easier to cheat because they don't have any cardio or respiratory readings."

A final word: According to two San Francisco doctors, and Jurens agrees with them, polygraphs may provide a new way to spot hearts that are booked for coronary attacks. They say the signs are so obvious when a polygraph reading is made that even an untrained observer can spot them.

Ottawa Letter

by Raymond Rodgers

Diefenbaker Looks East—Dimly

IN PRE-ELECTION 1957 the Atlantic candidates running on the conservative ticket met in New Brunswick. They adopted a set of principles to cure the problems of the Atlantic provinces. These principles were based on the Gordon Report and subsequently were quietly buried by the Conservatives when Walter Gordon openly headed for the Liberal Camp.

The Liberals did not forget these proposals. On the contrary, Pickersgill and Pearson adopted them as their own and read them into Hansard last May in the form of a resolution amendment:

"1. The establishment of an Atlantic capital projects program for the purpose of assuring the financing of projects essential to the economic development of the Atlantic provinces.

"2. The provision of special fiscal incentives to private enterprise for the purpose of encouraging industrial growth and the processing of natural resources in the Atlantic provinces.

"3. The institution of an immediate enquiry to determine the effects of national monetary, fiscal and economic policies and to make recommendations on desirable changes in the application of such policies for the benefit of the Atlantic provinces.

"4. The adjustment of freight rates and the provision of transportation facilities to overcome the handicaps of the geographic position of the Atlantic provinces."

On Item 3, Finance Minister Fleming recently pointed out that: "So long as we have a national currency and a national banking system, monetary policy can hardly be regionalized."

All of this is relevant at this time for three reasons.

First, that resolution lies at the back of the actions of the Atlantic provinces sub-committee of the Liberal rally just finished here in Ottawa.

Second, in the words of Pickersgill: "You can be certain that we will attack the Diefenbaker Government for its mis-handling of the Atlantic provinces in the now-resuming budget debate".

Third, a recent trip of mine to the Atlantic provinces prompts a hard look at the Diefenbaker program for that part of Canada. The current federal program is summed up in the Throne Speech and the baby budget (see over). It is clear that

there is very little in it specifically for the Atlantic Maritime Provinces.

That the Atlantic region is still taking the worst beating in the current economic flu is quite clear from a number of indicators. It is therefore unnecessary to quote such highly partisan commentators as Premiers Smallwood and Robichaud who are only too glad to talk about the situation.

F. T. Denton's brief to the Senate committee on manpower and employment, for example, estimates that 9.4 percent of the Atlantic provinces' working force was unemployed in 1960—compared with 4.7 percent for Ontario and 3.8 for the prairie provinces. Housing under construction is another indicator of the sorry situation down east and elsewhere (see box).

Allan MacEachern, Pearson's research assistant from Inverness, N.S., and chairman of the Atlantic Provinces Sub-Committee of the Liberal rally had this to say on the subject:

"Many people have said that our party is going to ride hard on unemployment. That may be true. It has also been said that we are overly concerned with Quebec. Well, I would like to point out that you can't divorce unemployment from a discussion of the Maritimes. What's more, I would say the eventual Liberal platform will show how seriously we take the problems of the Atlantic provinces. Not to the exclusion of other parts of the country, mind you — just in the sense that you can't have a healthy Canada without healthy Atlantic provinces."

You cannot divorce Atlantic problems from unemployment — but neither can you divorce them from the question of federal-provincial relations. In this area, David Dickson, Fredericton lawyer and chairman of the Federal-Provincial-Municipal Relations Sub-Committee of the rally came out equally strongly:

"Diefenbaker's relations with many provincial premiers are amongst the worst in Canadian history. If we were in power we would set about improving that situation. Without good relations you cannot solve our twin problems of economic growth and national unity."

Dickson sees the problem as mainly one of fiscal adjustments. He is even willing to see changes in the percentages of equalization grants to the provinces (at present,

Housing Under Construction

(As of November 30 — Units)

Newfoundland	1960	290
	1959	513
P.E.I.	1960	23
	1959	133
Nova Scotia	1960	1349
	1959	1421
New Brunswick	1960	440
	1959	622
Quebec	1960	11205
	1959	15977
Ontario	1960	21294
	1959	25522
Manitoba	1960	2285
	1959	3617
Saskatchewan	1960	1362
	1959	2314
Alberta	1960	2937
	1959	6251
British Columbia	1960	3933
	1959	6421

Quebec gets \$60 million of the \$220 million handed out by Ottawa). Pressed as to how the Atlantic provinces might come in for a bigger share, he shows caution:

"It is too premature to discuss possible re-allocations now."

We can sum up the Liberal attitude about the Diefenbaker program in two statements. Pickersgill, commenting on the baby budget and throne speech, says: "There is nothing in the program for the Maritimes and nothing in the budget to show any any advance in federal-provincial relations."

MacEachern suggests: "The Diefenbaker Government doesn't have a program for the Atlantic provinces, and the new party can't have one since it doesn't even exist yet — least of all in the Maritimes".

These are, of course, highly partisan statements about the Diefenbaker program. The fact is that a possible recreation of the merchant marine, hinted at in the throne speech and confirmed in debate in the House, would be of great interest to the Maritimes—east and west. (British Columbia is maritime too.)

Furthermore, the baby budget did have something which the Atlantic newspapers (unlike others throughout the country) saw as being specially geared to the needs of the eastern seaboard.

The baby budget provision to "assist new industries in areas where there is a substantial degree of continued unemploy-

*A picture
of our product
will tell you
nothing!*



QUALITY is difficult to portray

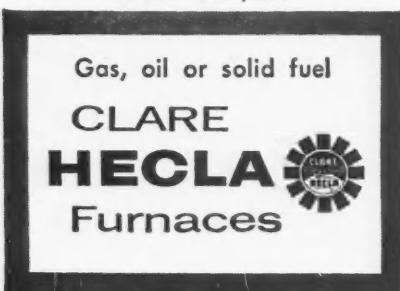
Sure, we could show you any one of the many furnaces we make. You would notice the pleasing, compact design and its rugged exterior construction — **but** you would not see the most important features. You **wouldn't** see the heavy gauge steel combustion chamber, guaranteed for 20 years. You **couldn't** see quiet, vibration - free operation, or efficient, economical performance . . . or the **over 100 years' experience** that has made Clare the leader in modern, scientific heating.

All we can suggest is that you see a Clare-Hecla furnace at your local Clare Dealer. He is a competent, heating expert, backed up by a positive factory guarantee, your assurance of complete satisfaction.

There's a Clare-Hecla furnace to suit your exact heating requirement, whether gas, oil or solid fuel. For further information (with pictures), drop us a line for the name of your nearest Clare-Hecla dealer.

CLARE BROTHERS LIMITED

Preston Ontario
Canada's heating specialists
for over 100 years



ment over the years" is an important one — though perhaps not as important as the Atlantic newspapers like to think.

The *Fredericton Daily Gleaner* had this to say: "For the people of the Maritimes, the tax incentive program is the big news of the supplementary budget. It is to be hoped that industry will now seize the golden opportunity afforded it in this region".

Unfortunately, the gold may prove to be tarnished. The cabinet has yet to decide which areas come under this provision.

And the "discourage U.S. investment" aspect of the baby budget will be troubling to Smallwood and Robichaud. Small-

wood, in particular, has expressed doubts that Canada could ever raise domestically the capital to finance projects like the Hamilton Falls hydroelectric scheme.

Dickson's reaction to that last point is one worthy of note. Like the CLC, he is pressing strongly for Galbraith-like expenditures in the public sector of the economy. So far, the prime minister has not shown his hand as to which big projects he has in mind. But it is important to remember that little phrase tucked away in the Throne speech: "A number of major projects of national development". He may yet have something up his sleeve with which to dazzle the Liberals and the New Party.

The Current Diefenbaker Program

(Verbatim from the Throne Speech)

To come

- Legislation concerning dominion-provincial fiscal arrangements for the period commencing April 1962.
- Federal grants for hospital construction be continued for a further five year period after the expiration of the present period in March 1963.
- Amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Act.
- Federal government to join with provincial authorities and local groups throughout Canada in comprehensive programs of rural rehabilitation.
- A number of major projects of national development.
- Development of the water power on the Columbia River.
- A Canadian National Railway line to the new mining area near Mattagami Lake in northwestern Quebec.
- Survey to be made of the western route for the railway from northern Alberta to Great Slave Lake.
- A floodway to protect the city of Winnipeg.
- Works to conserve and control the upper Thames River in southwestern Ontario.
- Enlarge the Tariff Board and authorize it to sit in two panels.
- Legislation requiring the disclosure of information by business and labor organizations in Canada controlled from outside Canada.
- Legislation to enlarge the investment and other powers of insurance companies.
- Means of encouraging the youth of Canada in amateur athletics.
- A bill to revise the Civil Service Act.
- — Immigration Act.
- — Penitentiaries Act.
- — Criminal code having to do with capital punishment and with the treatment of criminal sexual psychopaths.
- Broader representation on the board of directors of the CNR.
- Amendments to the Canada Shipping Act.
- Other legislation and amendments to a number of other statutes.

In hand

- Another and larger program of assistance to municipalities for winter works projects.
- Further improvement in the terms of mortgage lending.
- Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, in partnership with provincial authorities, to undertake the purchase, improvement and rental of existing housing.
- Loans to universities for students' residences.
- Establishment of a productivity council.
- Government guarantees for bank loans to small businesses to finance additions and improvements to their business premises.
- Assistance given to provincial governments for vocational training.
- Revise the definition in the Customs Tariff of goods of a class or kind made in Canada.
- A supplementary budget.

Television

by Mary Lowrey Ross

Kaffeeeklatsch, Canadian Style

RECENTLY, while switching idly after the daylight hours, I turned back to the midnight from Jack Paar to CBC's *Midnight Zone*, I came on two young women sitting at the top of tall step-ladders and carrying on a bantering conversation with a Master of Ceremonies, crouched about ten feet below. The banter was rather nervous, and the participants seemed a little uneasy, so I turned back to the Paar Show.

Zsa Zsa Gabor was already on hand, confidently chattering down Jack Paar, the sponsor and a visiting English guest. Miss Gabor was in full battle dress—diamonds, velvet, a birdcage hairdo and chinchilla wrap. The guest wore what appeared to be a middle blouse and carried a large square handbag. From the start she was heavily overmatched, but she put up a stout British front and it was instructive to watch the total lack of either compunction or bad feeling with which Zsa Zsa set to work to dispose of the visitor.

Presently I turned back to *Midnight Zone* and found that the two young women had climbed down from their ladders and were now seated at a bar, where they had been joined by a third. A chummy conversation, having to do with men, women and hair-styling, was going on, and it was the sort of discussion that springs up during a suburban coffee-break or in a quiet corner of the supermarket.

Reflecting that the supermarket seminar belongs, along with the supermarket, to

Paar Show, just as Zsa Zsa, having eliminated the feminine competition, was launching into a fascinating chapter of her private life. ("How I Came to Marry George Sanders.")

It is a little hard to figure out the intentions of the *Midnight Zone* producers, but the juxtaposition with the Paar Show suggests that they might have had the idea of duplicating *Tonight* for Canadian audiences. If so, it was an unhappy idea. For better or worse there is no way of matching the Paar Kaffeeeklatsch on either Canadian or American channels.

Its faults, like its virtues, are inalienably its own. It is crammed with commercials, it is often repetitive, it is frequently malicious and sometimes achingly dull. (But it is never dull for very long, since Paar is wonderfully skilful at intervening with a commercial whenever a guest threatens to be less stimulating than a floor-mop demonstration.) Even its liveliness has a special quality.

In the case of a Zsa Zsa or a Debbie Reynolds it consists in the vivacity that passes very acceptably as wit, especially when taken with the other enhancements of these gifted girls. In the case of Paar himself, the wit is largely a matter of guiding and if necessary curtailing the wit of others. He also supplies the special sort of showmanship that is part sentiment, and part timing, but is largely a gift of nature.



Wayne and Shuster: Familiar and fresh.

Unfortunately, none of these elements are on hand in *Midnight Zone*. The participants are eager and enthusiastic but the blend of knowingness and know-how eludes them, and its absence is all the more conspicuous because they work at it so hard. So why not drop the studied air of casual-as-all-hell informality and get down to the business of turning out a brisk variety show for people who have already been over-exposed to Paar but still insist on bedside entertainment as long as they can keep their eyes open?

Meanwhile the liveliest of our Canadian programs—the Wayne and Shuster shows—owe practically nothing to the contemporary American models. The two devise their own comedy and a great deal of it still sounds like the high-spirited rompings of a pair of extra-bright undergraduates who have been over-exposed to Shakespeare.

They don't, like Mort Sahl and to some extent Bob Hope, depend on political wisecracks. They simply shear their material out of anything that happens to come along. They don't confide in the microphone, in the fashion of Bob Newhart and Shelley Berman. They prefer to assault it. The rather sad-faced negligence which is becoming the trade-mark of the television comedian is not for Wayne and Shuster. They are both having the time of their lives and they don't care who knows it.

They don't even look like a comedy team in the conventional sense. Even after considerable exposure on both the Canadian and American networks they continue to create the illusion that they look exactly like each other. ("Which is Shuster?" "Which is Wayne?") They work together, like Gallagher and Shean, and they like the backing of choruses and dancers that are the original stuff of show-business. In fact they are so close to old-fashioned tradition that they give the impression of being both familiar and fresh. It's a great help too that they are often very funny.



"Midnight Zone" with Paul Soles: Its faults are its own.



LAING

- * OLD MASTER PAINTINGS
- * OLD MASTER DRAWINGS
- * KRIEGHOFF & EARLY CANADIANS
- * GROUP OF SEVEN
- * CONTEMPORARY CANADIANS
- * CONTEMPORARY BRITISH
- * CONTEMPORARY FRENCH
- * SCULPTURE — MODERN MASTERS

Galleries:
194 Bloor Street West,
Toronto



ONE OF NEW YORK'S FINER HOTELS

On the city's most famous thoroughfare, 5th Avenue in exclusive Washington Square. Spacious single rooms from \$10 daily. With air-conditioning from \$12-\$14. Lavish 2 & 3 room apartments with serving pantries. Television available.

SPECIAL RATES
on a monthly basis. Additional substantial savings, on unfurnished and furnished apartments on lease.



Write for descriptive brochure
N. Scheinman, Managing Director

**Fifth Avenue
Hotel**

24 FIFTH AVENUE at 9th STREET

Records

by William Krehm

Puccini: Turandot. Nilsson, Tebaldi, Bjoerling, Tozzi. Rome Opera House Orchestra and Chorus under Erich Leinsdorf. RCA Victor LM6149.

LIKE THE WORKS that Mozart might have written had he lived to a ripe fifty, or the final movement that Schubert would have composed for his *Unfinished* had he gotten around to it, Puccini's unfinished masterpiece *Turandot* is a classic teaser. He was already stricken with cancer when he wrote it, and though his time was running out, his work on it inched forward with unaccustomed slowness: agonizingly he was reaching out for new scope and depth.

The story, based on an 18th century play by the Italian Gozzi, is of a beautiful but frigid Chinese princess who subjects her suitors to the test of three riddles, with decapitation the penalty for those who fail to answer them. The female who says "no" is a theme of shattering resonances; it blurs and mingles the image of the non-consenting beloved with the mother who rejects her infant, the earliest of our nightmares filled with lurking menace of death. That is why *Turandot* is a subject that has engaged writers of the calibre of Schiller, and one that brings gooseflesh to us in strange, unaccountable ways.

This tale of sadism and frigidity was a raw and dripping cut of life of the sort that Puccini's genius best thrived on. And this time the oriental setting did not reduce its characters to the picturesque flimsiness of *Madame Butterfly*. On the

contrary it merely added that further edge of terror that is sheathed in the unknown. There is no more frightful scene in operatic literature than the opening one where the mob spews forth its wild blood lust as the Prince of Persia is led off to his execution for having flunked Turandot's quizz.

Calaf, an unknown prince, not only answers Turandot's riddles, but, converts her to love. This was the crowning challenge to Puccini. Most of his great love scenes had been written against a background of doom. But here love is no longer hunted or haunted, but is the great redeemer. Puccini built up magnificently to this challenge, but never survived to face it. As finished by one Franco Alfano, the final scene, based on a few of his sketches, lets the audience down with a thud.

Whether Puccini himself might have avoided such anticlimax will be a subject for debate and surmisal as long as his music lives.

On this disc the grandeurs of *Turandot* are monumentally reared. I doubt that a more distinguished cast was ever assembled for the purpose, and Leinsdorf does not waste their talents.

Sound Spectacular. *Grofé: Grand Canyon Suite.* Beethoven: *Wellington's Victory.* Morton Gould and His Orchestra. RCA Victor LM-2433.

It may come as something of a surprise to find Ferdie Grofé and Louie van Beethoven in the same line of business — in the language of our jacket "the sound spectacular". But in actual fact this is so.

A strange pendant to the *Eroica*, inspired by Bonaparte and decidedly not a "sound spectacular", is this *Wellington's Victory*. Without a doubt it was Wellington who got the long end of the stick. For the opus is a pot-boiler written to relieve the British of some of their excessive gold.

Still it is not quite to be dismissed as merely that. Beethoven starts his little mercenary chore shamelessly, marshalling those tunes that British officers would be able to whistle — *For He's A Jolly, Good Fellow*, *Rule Britannia*, *God Save the King*, with little nexus and with a generous admixture of artillery. But he ends





up by being absorbed by the game: his mighty idiom is set rolling, and there are rare sproutings of oak amidst the garbage.

The very asymmetry of his cannon shots is a rather exciting thing. And he does things to *God Save the King* that six generations of subsequent arrangers have not equalled. All in all it is like meeting a great man in his street clothes with his shopping basket over his arm.

Vivaldi: The Four Seasons. Societa Corelli. Vittorio Emanuele, violin solo. RCA Victor LM-2424.

Italy, the matrix of the violin and violin virtuosi, has this past generation scored an amazing comeback as a land of instrumental music. Certainly this superb recording of Vivaldi's masterpieces gives us a style of violin playing that is poles removed from that over-lush fiddling that oozed out of Russia at the turn of the century to coat the entire musical world like a marshmallow topping.

Here violin tone has been cleansed of the incrustations of gypsy melodrama and Slavic pathos, and freed from its mannered overburden of vibrato. It takes on the transparency of the Mediterranean skies. A breath-taking record.

Shakespeare: Romeo and Juliet. Recorded by *The Marlowe Society and Professional Players* directed by George Rylands under the auspices of *The British Council*. London A 4419.

There is as much sweet music in the verse of Shakespeare as in anything uttered on reed or viol; and that in itself is something to commend putting him on discs. For a good recording of Shakespeare is more than theatre gone blind: it is with eyes shut that we can at times best plumb the deep wonder of his lines. If this magnificent version of *Romeo and Juliet* is any indication of the standards of London's Shakespeare series, it is something to be hoarded.



(above) Thatched roof cottages and country lanes. This is the village of Wendens Ambo, Essex.

HAVE FUN ON A BUDGET

(below) Scottish Piper is the centre of attraction at Edinburgh Castle.



10 DAYS IN BRITAIN FOR ONLY \$500

Average expenses:

Round trip by Sea from Montreal	\$350*
Round trip by rail Toronto/Montreal.....	24
Hotels & breakfasts including...	45
Lunches 2 days in...	12
Dinners London ...	23
London theatre for 2 nights	4
British Railways 1000-mile ticket book	22
Gratuities, inc. on board ship.....	20

*Off-season rate.

\$500

(Return Air Fare Toronto/Scotland 1st October—31st March only \$302—and valid for maximum of 17 days.)

Visit Scotland's Highlands—and come in April/May or September/October when rates are better.

The British Travel Association,
Dept. SN-161, 90 Adelaide Street, W.,
Toronto, Ontario.

Please send me free "British Travel Kit"

Name

Street

City.....Province

COME TO BRITAIN



"An industrial Claudius and a wan, horticultural Ophelia".

Films

by Mary Lowrey Ross

Hamlet: Private Eye

SHAKESPEAREAN fundamentalists, who won't tolerate even the slightest tampering with the text, had better stay away from *The Rest Is Silence*. For this modern-version German-made *Hamlet*, while following the Shakespearean outline as closely as possible, abandons the text altogether. The poetry has been sheared from the original and the swimming depths of conjecture and introspection have been pretty well drained away. Little remains except plot and characters which are established with great literalness and made pointedly recognizable.

Thus King Claudius becomes a prominent post-war industrialist (Herr Claudius) with Polonius (Dr. Pohl) as his house-guest. Ophelia is presented as Fee Pohl, a wan amateur horticulturist who substitutes orchids for rue. Hamlet himself is a professor of modern philosophy on leave from Harvard; and the ghost is a disembodied voice revisiting the glimpses of the moon *via* transatlantic telephone.

Meanwhile the film disposes briskly of any number of points that have interested Shakespearean scholars for centuries. Ophelia, it seems, was definitely unstable from the start. Hamlet was not. Polonius was neither the wisest nor the silliest of oldsters but simply the victim of an accident, complicated by coronary thrombosis, etc., etc. As far as possible the producer has knifed away every element of irrelevant speculation and given the bare bones of the Hamlet plot.

The dialogue is German, with English titles, and there were moments when the

latter reminded me strikingly of one of Bob Newhart's comedy lines: "Listen, it's like Mark Anthony saying, 'Friends Romans, Countrymen — I got something to say to you.'" Comedian Newhart himself could hardly have invented a happier line for his purposes than the one delivered by Herr Claudius to Dr. Pohl: "Being his mother, she's had a lot to put up with".

Even so harmless a line as "She has been examined and diagnosed as schizophrenic", when applied to Ophelia, comes off the screen with the sense of jolting anachronism that is close to jocosity.

Nothing could have been further from the producer's intention. *The Rest Is Silence* is a serious attempt to translate the Shakespearean tragedy into modern terms. It doesn't quite come off, since Shakespeare shorn of all his sumptuous imagery isn't Shakespeare on any terms. But it does emerge, rather surprisingly, as a highly successful whodunit, complete with sliding panel, hidden incriminating diary, a thwarted attempt by villain Claudius to have the hero certified and safely out of the way, Rosenkrantz and Guildenstern (here presented as a pair of strolling choreographers) right up to their necks in the plot, and Private Eye Hamlet busily tracing down clues.

On this basis the modern dialogue employed is practically mandatory. Blank verse sets its own stately tempo and makes its own terms, refusing to be either scanted or ignored. You can't throw away iambic pentameters.

The Hamlet role is played here by Hardy Kruger, who performs with great skill and intelligence. Working under considerable Twentieth Century pressure, the young German actor is still able to provide us with glimpses of Hamlet's timeless dilemma.

The Seventh Seal is one of the half-dozen films that established the Swedish Ingmar Bergman as one of the world's greatest — perhaps its greatest — motion picture geniuses. This is the story of the XIV Century knight-crusader (Van Sydow) who returns to his plague-infested homeland to question the meaning of faith and death. Before long he encounters Death itself, a shrouded androgynous figure with a disc-like almost featureless face, and the two engage in a prolonged and intermittent game of chess.

The game itself is no more than a delaying action which allows the knight enough reprieve to perform "one single meaningful purpose" in life. The film thus becomes one of those enigmatic studies over which Bergman delights to brood, playing life and death, man and destiny, hate and love, against each other as though the great abstractions themselves were pieces on a chessboard.

Through the whole of *The Seventh Seal* he contrives to dominate both screen and audience — including even those members of the audience with a low tolerance for abstraction — by the strange magic of his photography. Even when the camera-work involves deliberate shock and trickery — and Bergman has every trick in cinematic history at his finger-ends — the spell remains unbroken.

The dialogue is Swedish with English titles. The titles themselves are so lightly printed and fleetingly revealed that some of Director Bergman's more esoteric conclusions tend to escape altogether and you are left with little more than the magic of his horror-edged imagery.

In Ingmar Bergman's hands, this is usually enough.

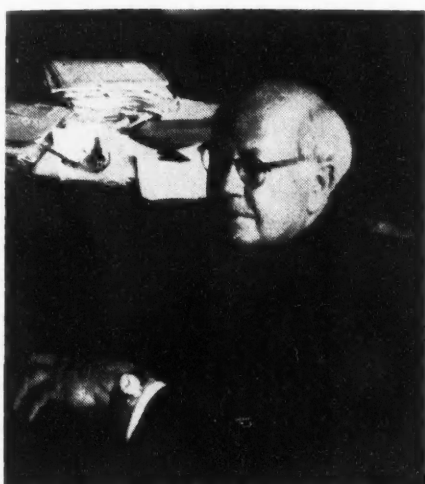


Bergman's androgynous Death.

Books

by John Gellner

All About Hitler and the Nazi Era



William Shirer: Linking the story.

THE TITLE of William Shirer's book, *The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich*, immediately reminds me (and was perhaps chosen to remind) of Gibbon's monumental work on the Roman Empire. Far-fetched as any comparison between the two authors and the two works would be, there are in fact some similarities: The great sweep of the narrative, the complete immersion of the author in his story, the colorful, at times even passionate, description. Gibbon is good, solid history but reads like a historical novel. Much the same can be said about Shirer.

The latter, of course, is not a historian nor does he ever give himself the airs of being one. On the contrary, by introducing here and there his personal reminiscences, he reminds his readers that he was a foreign correspondent who has lived through many of the events he describes. His immediate subject Shirer has studied thoroughly. He is in possession of the relevant facts, and he knows how to make use of them to pass well-balanced judgments.

His footing is much less sure when he deals with the background of events and with their relationship to the immediate, and the wider European, environment. For this he can hardly be blamed. After all, he is not — and as we said, does not pretend to be — a scholar in Central European history. And he saw the Nazi movement through an American's eyes;

a very observant and a very sensitive American to be sure, but still a foreigner.

The imbalance between the author's thorough knowledge of the history of the Nazi movement and of the Third Reich that sprang from it, and his at times incomplete appreciation of the context in which these socio-political phenomena occurred, stands out rather crassly in some places in his book, particularly in its opening chapters. Thus, his characterization of the Austro-Hungarian Empire before the Great War is plausible because of its simplicity and clarity, but, like all simple explanations of highly complex problems, is wrong in more respects than right.

Similarly, the picture he draws of the political Right in Bavaria in the years after the Great War shows that he does not have a full understanding of the nature of Bavarian conservatism. Even a novelist, Leon Feuchtwanger, in *Success*, has done much better in this respect.

The great value of Shirer's book lies in that it tells in a single, admittedly very big volume (1,245 pages, including footnotes, bibliography, and index), the whole story of the period, starting with Hitler's parentage and ending with the execution of his principal henchmen, a year-and-a-half after the Fuehrer's death. Other authors have dealt with parts of the subject more thoroughly, and sometimes with more insight, but none so far has linked the whole story together as masterfully as has Shirer.

Thus, the corresponding sections in Shirer's book do not stack up to Konrad Heiden's excellent biography of Hitler in the years before the assumption of power, or to such reliable histories of the Second World War as J. F. C. Fuller's, nor even to the brilliant little monographs which have been written about some aspects of the great drama, such as H. R. Trevor-Roper's, *The Last Days of Hitler*, to name but a few. Shirer has used them all, quotes from most, and thus provides us with an anthology of

the writing on the Hitler era as well as with a fine source of reference which will save a good deal of searching through a literature which has become very voluminous, indeed.

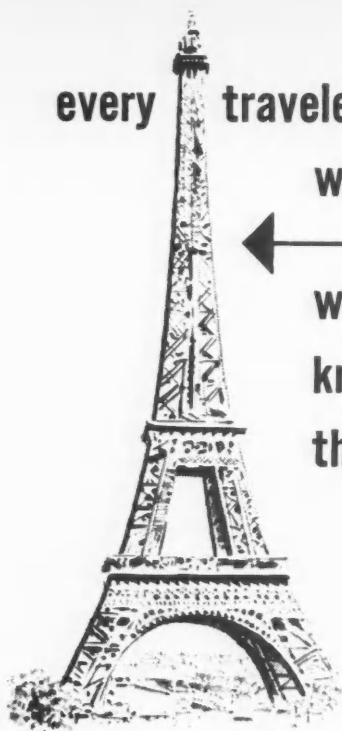
If one looks at Shirer's book as basically a handy compendium, containing all that anybody who does not want to make a thorough study of the subject needs to know, one will not be bothered either by the already pointed out weaknesses in the background story nor by the few imprecisions in some of the detail. These are mainly in terminology, as when the author uses "cashiered" for "relieved of his post" (e.g., of the German military chiefs Hoepner and Sponeck were really cashiered, but List, Halder and Guderian were only sacked), but also in a very few instances in facts, invariably of minor importance (e.g., Niederndorf, where Halder was liberated by U.S. troops, is not in the South Tyrol, but in the north-easternmost corner of that province).

In some cases, Shirer deviates from other authorities. He implies, for example, that Hitler had his old literary collaborator, Father Stempfle, killed in the infamous "night of the long knives", in 1934, while the prevailing opinion is that Stempfle was the victim of the private vendetta of one of the Nazi chieftains, and that Hitler was angered when he heard of it. Shirer may be quite right, of course. Research into the fateful period between the two wars is by no means yet finished.

Absolutely brilliant are the character sketches which Shirer draws of the motley crew whom Hitler assembled around his person, and who later became the leadership group in the Third Reich. Konrad Heiden called them "armed bohemians"; Shirer uses blunter language. Hitler certainly was not choosy. "I do not consider it to be the task of a political leader," he wrote in 1925, "to attempt to improve upon the human material lying ready to his hand."

With his sure insight into the shadiest

every traveler knows
what this is...



← wise travelers
know what
this is...



Experienced globetrotters know that the ASTA seal of integrity is displayed by top travel agents everywhere. Whether you're planning a cruise, a tour or a resort holiday—here or abroad—your ASTA agent can help you get maximum pleasure from each precious vacation day and dollar. See him, too, for sea and air tickets at official rates.

SALE....



of dreams!

No furs are more elegant and dreamy than those from Jean Courtot. That is common knowledge. And now that it is SALE time dreams are coming true! Jean Courtot's furs have never been lovelier, yet his prices have *never been lower*. Now, if you can afford to dream, you can also afford a Jean Courtot fur. Quickly! Can you make it *today*?

LONDON  NEW YORK
Jean Courtot

72 - 74 Bloor St. West, Toronto

depths of human nature — this was Hitler, the politician's greatest asset — he knew that he would get more unquestioning loyalty from the morally depraved than from the high-principled. Shirer had met them all; the murderous monomaniac Goering, the dull-witted pseudo-philosopher Rosenberg, the brutish pervert Streicher, and the rest. He makes them come to life in the pages of his book, those inhabitants of a demoniac world, and he makes the reader shudder in front of the pictures he paints.

Equally sure, if not as sharply etched because very much more complex, is Shirer's characterization of Hitler himself. Supreme self-confidence and mental instability, brilliant political gifts and the poorest statesmanship, an uncanny ability to uncover the worst in man (and to make the best use of it) and utter inability to judge straight people and their reactions, energy and dejection, deep hatreds and abiding loyalty, these and other contradictions in Hitler's character make him very difficult to describe. Shirer succeeds so well that Hitler, the unadjusted, the wildly unbalanced, becomes the more predictable the farther on one gets in the book.

Shirer's account is full confirmation for the belief, pretty generally held, that Hitler was a master politician; it contradicts the equally current notion that he also possessed a touch of military genius. Plainly, he had nothing of the kind.

If after December 1941, when to the great good fortune of the Allies Hitler took direct charge of military operations, Germany held on for another three-and-a-half years against ever mounting odds, it was because Russian military leadership was too weak professionally (the consequence of the purge of 1937/38) and too timid (the consequence of the political system), and the Western in the main too cautious and doctrinaire, to take advantage of Hitler's fumbles sooner than ultimately they did.

The advent of weapons of absolute destruction, Shirer believes, may have made Hitler "the last of the great adventurer-conquerors in the tradition of Alexander, Caesar and Napoleon, and the Third Reich the last of the empires which set out on the path taken earlier by France, Rome and Macedonia."

This may be too much to hope for, especially if the governments and the peoples of the democracies, who have most to lose, remain as inept at handling would-be world conquerors as they were in the case of the former Vienna tramp, the derelict from the Great War turned beerhouse orator, who rose to the pinnacle of power in Germany, thirty years ago.

The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich, by William L. Shirer — *Musson* — \$12.

Chess

by D. M. LeDain

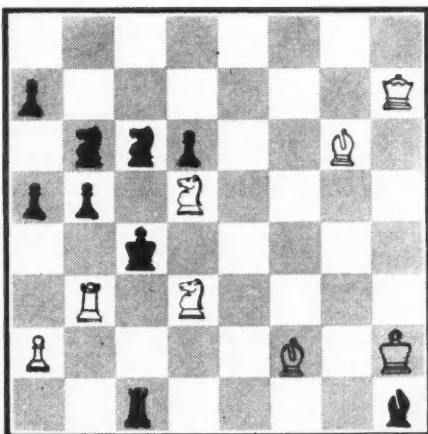
EX-WORLD CHAMPION Mikhail Botvinnik will exercise his right to a return title match with his conqueror. M. Tal, this spring at Moscow. Botvinnik, after losing his title to V. Smyslov in 1957 regained it in the 1958 return match. Can he duplicate this feat at the age of 50 against a much younger and very aggressive opponent? Incidentally, the International Chess Federation (FIDE) has decided to abolish the right of a defeated champion to a return bout, after this year's match.

White: M.Botvinnik, Black: S. Belavenetz (Leningrad-Moscow Match, 1934).
1.Kt-KB3, P-Q4; 2.P-QB4, P-QB3; 3. P-Q4, Kt-B3; 4.P-K3, P-K3; 5.B-Q3, QKt-Q2; 6.Kt-B3, PxP; 7.BxBP, P-QKt4; 8.B-Q3, P-QR3; 9.P-K4, P-QB4; 10.P-K5, PxP; 11.KtxKtP, KtxP; 12.KtxKt, PxKt; 13.Castles, Q-Q4; 14.Q-K2, R-R4; 15.P-B4, B-Q3; 16.B-Q2, P-Kt5; 17.P-QR3!, BxKt; 18.PxB, QxP; 19.Q-B3, Q-Q4; 20.Q-Kt3,

R-R2; 21.RxKt, PxR; 22.Q-Kt7, R-B1; 23. BxKtP, R-K2; 24.R-QB1, B-Kt2; 25.R-B5, Resigns (if Q-Q1; 26.B-Kt5ch etc.).

Solution of Problem No. 261 (Rice), Key, 1.P-B4.

Problem No. 262, by Dr. H. L. Musante, (1st Prize, "Brit.Ch.Mag.",1935)
White mates in two moves. (8+9)



Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

LOIS LOOKED UP from her newspaper. "So Wilson won," she remarked. "But with less votes than the other two got together."

John nodded. "I saw that," he told her. "In fact I've figured out quite an odd thing about the results. The votes polled by each pair makes an exact cube. You know, a number multiplied by itself twice."

"I'll believe you." His wife smiled. "Why does Mattock have to forfeit his deposit?"

"A gimmick to discourage crackpots." John chuckled. "He got less than ten-per cent of all the votes cast."

It was also rather strange that the votes polled were the minimum for which all these conditions could have applied.

How many votes did each of the three candidates get? (144)

Answer on Page 36.

Enraged Over This?

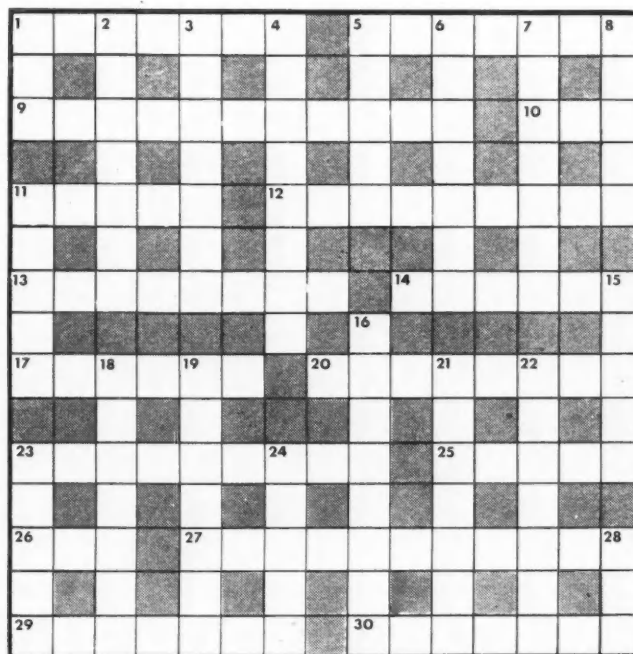
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

- 1 Water colors may appear in these shown by dubious masters. (7)
- 5 Enraged over this? (7)
- 9 Put an end to your former wife? And how! (11)
- 10 To back this is not good. (3)
- 11 His "Republic" had a plot that was devious. (5)
- 12 Line meant to slightly change your appearance. (9)
- 13 See 15.
- 14 Drake, Frobisher or Admiral Barker? (3-3)
- 17 But one doesn't necessarily scribble. (6)
- 20 Where there's usually a turn-out to watch the strikers. (4, 4)
- 23 Cats trail this composer? (9)
- 25 Kind of reaction experienced on the links? (5)
- 26 See 28.
- 27 From the first fruits of nurseries? (6, 5)
- 29 Enraged over this? (7)
- 30 Warm tea stirred, might be unpalatable to us. (3, 4)

DOWN

- 1 Susie is backing 26. (3)
- 2 With regard to the retinue, another practice is necessary. (7)
- 3 Based on theory, A comes before I, naturally. (1, 6)
- 4 Drinking with a will! (8)
- 5 Split up, it will make a profit. (5)
- 6 Enraged over this? (7)
- 7 He'd read all about Mr. K. (7)
- 8 Left in the account. (5)
- 11 Suitable footwear for firemen? (5)
- 15, 13 Dwelling places of our Minister for External Affairs by the Hudson? (5, 8)
- 16 Mother, stay awhile! (8)
- 18 You may never get home without his help. (7)
- 19 Dance with nothing on? Pop may put an end to it! (7)
- 21 A nagging cure? (7)
- 22 I am a vet because I have a loving nature? (7)
- 23 One caught on under this. (5)
- 24 Macbeth was not quite noble, it appears, before he was King. (5)
- 28, 26 Picnic. (3, 3)



Solution to last puzzle

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| ACROSS | 30 Detains | 8 Funny bone |
| 1 See 5 | 31 Elation | 9 See 25 |
| 5, 1 Fits of laughter | 33 Oldest | 13 Amend |
| 10 Risible | 34, 19 Cheshire cat | 15 See 27 |
| 11 Typhoon | | 16, 27 Tickled to death |
| 12 Hyena | | 18 Rated |
| 14 Scullery | | 19 See 34 |
| 16 Tittered | | 21 Mounted |
| 17 Presto | DOWN | 23 Swahili |
| 20 Comedy | 1 Larch | 24 In use |
| 22 Bad taste | 2 Unswept | 26 Hairs |
| 25, 9 Laughing stock | 3 Hob | 28 Hinge |
| 27, 15 Death-bed | 4 Ewer | 29 Mesh |
| | 6 Impel | 32 Ass (511) |
| | 7 Showers | |



A PRAIRIE BRANCH MANAGER TALKS CROPS "IN THE FIELD".

The Royal Bank manager "gets the picture"

...because he sees your business from both sides of his desk. This manager is looking at farming from the farmer's point of view, so while he is trained in banking, he is getting to know a good deal about farming as well. He puts the two together in finding how his bank can best fit into his customer's day-by-day needs. This lively interest and practical approach is typical of Royal Bankers — and appreciated by Royal Bank customers everywhere.

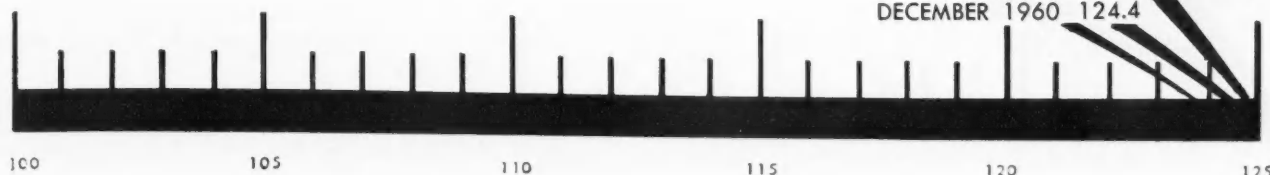
THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

The bank with 1,000 front doors

JANUARY 1960 123.7

JAN. 1961
124.7

DECEMBER 1960 124.4



Indicator Table	Unit	Latest Month	Previous Month	Year Ago
Index of Industrial Production (Seasonally Adjusted)	1949 = 100	168.0	167.5	171.9
Index of Manufacturing Production (Seasonally Adjusted)	1949 = 100	150.6	148.4	154.8
Retail Trade	\$ millions	1,395	1,352	1,453
Total Labour Income (Seasonally Adjusted)	\$ millions	1,544	1,543	1,506
Consumer Price Index	1949 = 100	129.6	129.4	128.3
Wholesale Price Index of Industrial Raw Material	1935-39 = 100	236.5	238.5	240.8
Manufacturer's Inventories, Held and Owned	\$ millions	4,412	4,412	4,385
New Orders in Manufacturing	\$ millions	2,000	2,047	2,154
Steel Ingot Production	'000 tons	437	477	532
Cheques Cashied, 52 Centres	\$ millions	22,194	22,834	20,424
Total Construction Awards (Hugh C. MacLean Building Reports)	\$ millions	179	248	169
Hours Worked in Manufacturing	per week	40.8	40.5	41.2
Index of Common Stock Prices	1936-39 = 100	251.1	241.7	252.8
Imports	\$ millions	514.9	453.0	480.2
Exports	\$ millions	475.7	482.7	495.6

Most latest figures are preliminary ones.

OUR ECONOMY is still in the doldrums but there is more hope now for a revitalizing breeze than there was all of last year—save at the very beginning of the year.

Recent Gross National Product figures show that we have pulled out of the drop recorded in the second quarter. The third quarter figure seasonally adjusted at annual rates was \$35.3 billion, up barely one half of one per cent from the second quarter figure of \$35.1 billion—and most of that increase was due to price changes. (The 1959 total was \$34.6 billion.) Though the latest figure looks like a very minor change there are two points to bear in mind:

- there has been a change in direction.
- the third-quarter figures do not fully represent the demands made on business as a goodly share of an increased demand was satisfied out of inventory and not by upping production rates.

Construction edged forward in the third quarter. Both housing and non-residential construction fell in the second quarter—the former very sharply. Hugh C. MacLean Building Report figures show

that contract awards for all 1960 were about five per cent below those for 1959. Residential building was down 30 per cent; business building contracts were up by five per cent; industrial ones by 10 per cent and engineering ones by 13 per cent. Incidentally, construction in December, 1960 was ahead of the like month of 1959 for the first time since April.

Personal income in Canada in the third quarter was well up from the second quarter, and indeed from the first quarter as well. The seasonally adjusted total was running at an annual rate of \$1,000 million a year ahead of 1959. Spending on non-durable goods continued to increase but dollars for durable goods were cut back from the other quarters of 1960. Personal direct taxes were below those of the second quarter. Result was a sharp increase in savings—this had fallen greatly in the second quarter of the year. Corporation profits, which tumbled in the second quarter from the high level of the past several quarters, held their own.

What will the final quarter of 1960 show?

There was some indication early in that

period that inventories were levelling off and manufacturing production beginning to rise. However, high exports and static imports—a feature of the third quarter and a booster to GNP—sagged in November. Exports for the first 11 months of 1960 were ahead of those of the like period of 1959 by 6.4 per cent, measured in dollars; imports gained nothing.

But if you compare the months of November only, then exports were lower this year and imports higher. If this pattern continued into December, the edge increased production could give to a fourth quarter GNP might be lost by higher imports. Thus, while the whole year was good in international trade, the last few months might show a change in trend. However, GNP is more than just the sum of these two factors.

—by Maurice Hecht

(Saturday Night's Business Index is a compilation of statistical factors bearing, generally, on Canada's gross national product. It is designed to reflect pace of economic activity. The base 100 is drawn from 1955 data.)

**Purchasers
and
Distributors
of
Government,
Municipal
and
Corporation
Securities**

**A. E. Ames & Co.
Limited**

Business Established 1889

TORONTO MONTREAL NEW YORK
LONDON, ENG. VANCOUVER VICTORIA
WINNIPEG CALGARY LONDON



**THE CANADIAN
BANK OF
COMMERCE**

**Dividend No. 296
and Extra**

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend for the quarter ending January 31, 1961 of forty-five cents per fully-paid share on the outstanding Capital Stock of this Bank and an extra dividend of twenty-five cents per fully-paid share have been declared, payable at the Bank and its branches on February 1, 1961, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 31, 1960.

By Order of the Board

J. P. R. Wadsworth,
General Manager
Toronto, December 16, 1960

Gold & Dross

Nickel Mining

I was saddled with Eastern Mining & Smelting, now Nickel Mining & Smelting, about two or more years ago by one of the top-line old houses. I now have a loss of \$1,500 which I feel is unworthy and inconsiderate of the firm in question, which apparently feels it has been a pillar of respectability for more than 50 years. I am only a client of six or seven years. Would you confirm or reject my feeling in this matter? I am surprised it would handle this type of stock. I paid \$3.50 for 500 shares E.M. & S., and now hold a penny stock.—T. S., Vancouver.

Since Nickel Mining & Smelting succeeded Eastern Mining & Smelting on the basis of one new for each 2.75 old shares, you would now have a holding of 185 shares of N.M. & S.

No "top-line, old" financial house would lend its name to the distribution of paper which it knew would be unsuccessful. The worst that can be said is that the expectation of the strong metal prices upon which the E.M. & S. project was based was wrong.

The \$1.50 and \$2.00 a pound nickel of three or four years ago turned out to be only the result of distress demand by small users which could not be filled by the old-line nickel producers. Buyers who entered into high-price nickel contracts with Nickel Rim Mines, which took over the E.M. & S. project from its original backers, reneged. At the time these contracts were reported, people could be found to doubt the representative and permanent nature of the \$1.50 and \$2.00 price for nickel.

Investment houses select offerings with all possible care but, human affairs being what they are, there are opportunities for the unexpected to happen. They do not guarantee their issues and the rule of "caveat emptor" is still a good one, no matter who the seller is. But for some unfathomable reason the investing public does not dare to doubt the merits of securities offered by houses which appear to have considerable substance, although they have never offered a public financial statement of their own. The investment business is a distribution business. Investment dealers are merchants and not bankers as their association implied until it ceased designating itself as The Investment Bankers' Association and was re-

named the Investment Dealers' Association.

N.M. & S. is currently engaged in trying to find sufficient nickel-bearing material at its Gordon Lake, Ont. property to rank as ore. The need for substantial tonnages is important in view of the low grade. The company has a wholly-owned subsidiary, Smelter Power Corp., which owns a power development at Chicoutimi, Que. It was this power which was to be applied to the making of metals and the site has a potential value to N.M. & S., although prospects for its early use for metal making are remote.

Auto Electric

Why has Auto Electric declined in price? Are imports from Japan impeding the company's progress? It does not seem to trade much on the market.—C.R., Toronto.

Auto Electric earnings declined in the first six months of 1960 to 33 cents a share from 54 cents in 1959's like period when earnings were at a record, reflecting increased inventories by customers hedging against the summer's steel strike.

The company is dependent on the movement of automobile transportation for the consumption of maintenance and service parts. A severe winter reduced mileage, and with customers working off heavy inventories the decline in earnings in the first half resulted. We have not seen this attributed to Japanese goods.

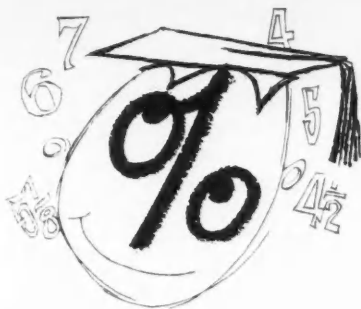
The company in 1960 paid a total of 41 2/3 cents a share on the new common, equivalent to \$1.25 on the old stock in 1959.

Since the capitalization is low, there is not much scope for market activity.

CPR for Holding

I have some CPR shares left to me by my father. My husband says the railways are going to the dogs and I should sell them and invest in Canada savings bonds. What do you think?—D.R., Winnipeg.

What is one man's investment meat is another man's poison, so it is possible that you would be better advised to hold Canada savings bonds than CPR shares. But we can't say, since we don't know your circumstances or investment objectives.



Yield ? Growth ? Security ?

Securities in a portfolio should not be selected entirely on individual preference, but should include bonds and stocks which provide yield, growth and security—and in correct proportion to your requirements.

If you are interested in building a portfolio, or in reviewing your present holdings, just write or phone...

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

Established 1901

TORONTO • MONTREAL • WINNIPEG
VANCOUVER • NEW YORK • LONDON, ENGLAND



INTRODUCING THE NEW DRYDEN-EAST HOTEL

39th St., East of Lexington Ave.
NEW YORK

Salon-size rooms • Terraces • New appointments, newly decorated • New 21" color TV • FM radio • New controlled air conditioning • New extension phones in bathroom • New private cocktail bar • Choice East Side, midtown area • A new concept of service. Prompt, pleasant, unobtrusive.

Single \$15 to \$22 Suites to \$60
Special rates by the month or lease

Robert Sarason, General Manager

ORegon 9-3900

Teletype NY-1-4295

The broad consideration is whether you should be in bonds or equities. Assuming equities are your dish, we suggest a fresh look at CPR. It is hardly correct to characterize it as going to the dogs simply because it is a railway, although there are operating problems in that area. These are, however, not necessarily insurmountable.

While many people think of CPR as slowly dry rotting because of being tied to the railway industry, the company has displayed alacrity in grasping outside opportunities. It apparently did not regard itself so much in the railway industry as in the transportation business. The distinction is important. By thinking in terms of transportation, the company branched out into shipping, and in more recent years into air transport. And since it was moving people from place to place, what more logical than a string of hotels? Another departure from the iron horse was in the retention of western lands, and some of these turned out to be petroleum-bearing. And last but not least is the interest in Consolidated Smelters, a lead-zinc-iron-fertilizer operation in British Columbia.

You can pick up the daily paper any day and see some one moaning about the need for repatriating the ownership of Canadian industry from the U.S. Foreign control of our economy is the result of neglect by Canadians of investment opportunity, of which their failure to appreciate the CPR situation is typical. If Canadians would study this country's geography and economy instead of gambling on the ups and downs of penny mining stocks, CPR stock could be one of their most prized holdings.

Club Procedure

I am a member of an investment club composed of a number of business associates, and would appreciate your advice on the following problems:

(1) *What is the best method of showing ownership on the securities purchased by the club?*

(2) *Is it advisable to leave the stocks in the hands of the broker, or would it be advisable to place them in a safety-deposit box? If the latter, should the box be taken out in the name of the club or in the names of members of the executive? In either case, what is the correct procedure when access to the box is necessary in the conduct of the club's business?*
—R.A., Toronto.

Since the club is not incorporated, there are obstacles to a stock registration which is negotiable by club officers. Most investment clubs have an organization and a delegation of authority which is on a par with the loose arrangement of six or seven people going to the horse races and



Canada's First Real Currency Standard— and the 'Holey' Dollar...



The Spanish silver dollar was early obtained in Canada through trade with the West Indies. In

1777 it was officially valued by the British Government at five shillings or 100 cents, making it Canada's first real currency standard. Prince Edward Island authorities punched the dollars' centres to prevent citizens carrying them to other colonial areas where a higher, but unofficial, exchange prevailed.

Canada's First Real Money

Canada's first real money, in the form of bank notes, was issued by the Bank of Montreal—Canada's first bank—when it opened its doors for business on November 3, 1817. Later, the bank provided copper coinage. With the passing of the Currency Act in 1841, B of M coins became recognized legal tender of Canada.



**BANK OF
MONTREAL**
Canada's First Bank

SD-277

Why does Montreal Trust offer more services than those of Executor and Trustee?

Because Montreal Trust is a modern Trust Company.

When old-fashioned people say—Montreal Trust, a modern company?—it sounds like an accusation. But, how else could we serve our clients if we were not ahead of the times?

Take your own case. You want a responsible trust company to be your executor and trustee. So you plan your estate with Montreal Trust. And suddenly you realize: why not use some of their other services right now?

Your investments, for instance. Montreal Trust has a complete Investment Department, staffed with people who are skilled in research, analysis and investment management, who can devote their full time, knowledge and experience to what you could only do in your spare time. Wouldn't it make sense to have us handle your investments?



Naturally, the same thought applies to every other service which Montreal Trust can provide for you. We have men of wide experience in all financial and economic matters. You are assured of continuing, uninterrupted attention and supervision of your affairs, based on knowledge of the past, geared to the developments of the future.

Whatever the size of your account or the nature of the service you require—investment or real estate management, estate planning or a pension fund, or any other personal or corporate trust service—if you want personal, responsible, knowledgeable advice, phone Montreal Trust. One of our Trust Officers will be pleased to give you further information.



The addresses on each letter and parcel should show

- the full name of the person who is to get it.
- the correct apartment number, street address, rural route number or post office box number.
- city, town or village, and postal zone number where necessary.
- your name and complete return address in the upper left-hand corner.

A correct postal address speeds accurate delivery.

PO-60-10T



deputing one to do the betting for all.

With a small club of, say, no more than eight, every member of the club can sign all necessary documents. This is unwieldy but otherwise the club would probably have to authorize certain officers to act for it, and have the authorization attested. To handle its affairs in a legal way and acceptable to all its members, including those who make mountains out of molehills and who comprise a large percentage of all joiners, the club would almost have to incorporate.

There are two practical ways to handle the situation:

(1) Leave all certificates in street name, and claim dividends through your broker. Hold the certificates in a safety-deposit box "in trust", to which two members can have access. They should give the club a document stating they are acting "in trust" for it.

(2) Leave the certificates in a brokerage account in the name of one member who is acting "in trust," and has given a document to that effect. We couldn't guarantee that you wouldn't encounter objections from the brokerage house, and it might require some sort of authorization signed by all club members. Nor can the broker's solvency be presumed.

Investment clubs came into being in an advancing market, when legal caution was thrown to the winds as a number of small-fry speculators tasted the blood of stock market profits. The club idea may well turn out to be a flash in the pan. Some brokers climbed on the bandwagon and promoted clubs in the hope of developing tomorrow's customers. Others found the clubs nothing but a headache, and we'd go along with them.

Growth in Gas

What is your opinion of the future growth and prosperity of Canadian gas companies? In what areas may we look for the more rapid growth, and what companies serve such areas?—W.K., Toronto.

The outlook for Canadian gas companies is bright in those areas where the demand for energy is large and where other forms of energy are not too competitive. Pronounced possibilities exist in the Toronto, Western Ontario and Winnipeg districts, served respectively by Consumers' Gas, Union Gas and Greater Winnipeg Gas.

Consumers' and Union are high-grade investment issues. Greater Winnipeg is less advanced in its gas market and offers favorable expectations for the market to speculate on. The 1960 construction program progressed on schedule, with expenditures for the year estimated at \$5 million, making gas available to most people in the service area by the beginning of 1961.

These comments do not preclude the possibility of major market developments by natural gas companies in other areas.

Sterling Preferred

Recently I purchased some 4% preferred stock Canadian Pacific Railways, par value one pound, at \$1.75. Do you favor such a stock, and why is it so low in Canadian funds? Would disposition be difficult?—A.B., Winnipeg.

The reason for the apparently low price in Canadian funds is largely the value of the pound which now trades considerably below the former value of \$4.87.

If you take 4% of the pound and convert it into Canadian funds, you will find the issue's price is in line with the yield on this type of security. Since it is CPR's paper, we should think it highly desirable for the preferred-stock investor.

Disposition would hardly be difficult so much as slow since the stock might have to be sold on the London market.

In Brief

What caused the sharp drop in Frobisher stock last July?—H.G., Springfield, N.S.

The Frobisher dip presumably reflected disappointment with the terms of the Ventures take-over of some of the company's assets.

What's the position of Canadian Malartic?—A.E., Winnipeg.

Strong financially, weak minewise.

What caused the dip in Barymin's barite royalty revenue?—S.C., Vancouver.

Slump in oil drilling — a barite consumer — in Gulf Coast area of U.S.

Any good word for Sherritt Gordon?—B.R., Port Arthur.

Continues to make solid progress at mine, metal plant and markets.

Any reason for the decline in Opemiska earnings?—T.L., Sarnia.

Lower grade to mill plus reduction in copper prices.

Did Noranda earnings cover its 1960 dividends?—M.J., Montreal.

Rang up \$2.03 in first three quarters vs. \$2.00 dividends for year.

Any chance of iron ore prices rising next year?—B.K., Halifax.

Very remote; there's lots of iron ore available and demand is down.

Looking for a PUBLISHER?

Your book can be published, promoted, distributed by successful, reliable company noted for prompt, personal service. All subjects. Free Editorial Report. Inquiries also invited from businesses, organizations, churches, etc. Send for Free Booklet. Vantage Press, Dept. 117, 120 W. 31, New York 1.



FOR VALENTINE'S DAY

or any other memorable occasion — we have a selection of exquisite top quality feminine lingerie that is sure to please. Illustrated catalogue — price list — send 20c in coin or stamps (deduct from first order).

harvé

Box 62, Preston, Ont.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

Dividend Notice

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held today a final dividend of seventy-five cents per share on the Ordinary Capital Stock was declared in respect of the year 1960, payable in Canadian funds on February 28, 1961, to shareholders of record at 3.30 p.m. on January 5, 1961.

By order of the Board.

T. F. Turner,
Secretary.

Montreal, December 12, 1960.



Will she always feel as secure as she does today?

The years pass quickly and before you know it your earning days are over!

Are you by regular systematic saving providing for the day you must retire?

Will your present rate of savings guarantee independence for you and your family at retirement?

One of the best ways of ensuring basic

security in later years is to invest in a Canadian Government Annuity.

Premiums are deductible for income tax purposes within certain limits.

For full details on the attractive features of the several different plans of Government Annuities, mail this coupon, postage free.

FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR



**CANADIAN
GOVERNMENT
ANNUITIES**

To: Director, Canadian Government Annuities,
Department of Labour, Ottawa, (Postage Free) SN

Please send me complete information on Canadian Government Annuities.

My Name is
(Mr. Mrs. Miss)

I live at

Date of Birth

Age when annuity to start Telephone

I understand that information given will be strictly confidential

UN's Hopeless (Mis)Information Policy

by Peter Worthington

FOR ITS NEXT BIG investment of international aid the UN might well consider itself as a candidate.

A million dollars or so sunk into overhauling its information and public relations department seems badly needed. It is as under-developed and mismanaged as some of the countries the UN purports to aid.

People forced to deal firsthand with the organization when world crisis spots flare up, quickly find UN information officials hinder, rather than help, the gathering and disseminating of news and facts.

Never are the flaws — or policies — more apparent than when a crash UN program swings into operation, such as in the Congo, Lebanon, Laos and other raw-nerve areas.

The UN is run as an international bureaucracy rather than as an organization of world servants. Representatives of the people of the world who pay the UN's costs — including the high salaries and expense accounts of information officers — are treated as nuisances.

In the chaos areas the United Nations is highhanded and fights, instead of co-operates, with the press and others whose job it is to bring news to citizens of UN member nations.

And nowhere has it been as deplorable as in the Congo.

Anyone who had to depend on UN information officers there for accurate information, news and policy particulars, soon found it was like swatting at a brick wall with a pen nib.

UN information officers in Leopoldville have lied, deliberately misled newsmen, clouded, evaded and obscured facts. And while no one denies the world press can be distasteful, unreasonable and unprincipled at times, it is no excuse for the UN to act as an international censor and expurgate happenings.

Even Western diplomatic representatives who sat in on daily UN press briefings in Leopoldville were confused and frustrated by the official spokesmen who conducted the sessions. It hurts the UN to have such an inept and inadequate information service.

In many cases the UN is doing a creditable job in battling obstacles in order to help the Congo and its 14 million mixed-up citizens. The wagging tail of the UN information service is giving the dog a worse reputation than it deserves.

A few examples of what has happened in the Congo:

● When mixed UN-Congolese police patrols were started in Leopoldville to protect Africans, the UN spokesman blandly announced the success of the venture.

In fact, however, Ghanaian police handling the chore claimed it was a "hopeless failure."

The UN refused to tell how many police were involved, but said the mixed patrols were in "wide use" throughout the 17 native districts of Leopoldville. Again Ghanaian police officers frankly said 200 police were involved and that only three of 17 districts had "partial patrols."

Ghanaian officials freely admitted Congolese police didn't want supervision or instruction, and that Ghanaians and Congolese neither understood nor liked one another anyway. Still the UN insisted all was well and harmonious. Inside of two weeks the mixed patrols scheme was stopped.

● Another time UN officials announced that "no incidents" took place in the city during a weekend in which newsmen, acting independently, saw scores of incidents of Congolese police and soldiers beating men, stripping women, robbing, wrecking and terrorizing the African quarter.

Rather than admit they had failed to prevent this, the UN spokesman implied that it was all an exaggeration — despite the fact that eight people were killed!

● And when 200 or so Ghana soldiers reinforced the UN guard around in-again, out-again Premier Lumumba's house, the UN insisted there was no increase in numbers of troops. Truth was blindly ignored.

● Another time the UN spokesman announced that 68 Congolese tribes people had been "massacred."

A check with UN command brought outraged denials of the deaths.

Then the spokesman backpaddled and said he had been misunderstood "as usual", and that the story was only rumor and not fact.

Two days later the same spokesman calmly announced that there had, indeed, been 68 people slaughtered.

The thing about this particular item of verbal musical chairs is that I saw an official UN report telling of the killings —

and I saw it the day before the first announcement. While it was chasing itself around the mirage bush the UN must have known all along what it was doing. It seemed as if it were deliberately trying to spread uncertainty and doubt, so that when the news was finally confirmed it would be old and un-newsworthy, and therefore less dramatic.

● Again when Canadian soldiers were attacked and beaten at Leopoldville and Stanleyville airports by Congolese soldiers, the UN played down the incidents so strongly that you doubted if anything had happened after all.

No UN official would comment. All was mystery until a Canadian army public relations officer held his own impromptu press conference and told exactly what happened without frills or veils. He was like a cool breeze after the hot, humid air that came from the UN.

If the Congo was an isolated case it might be excusable. But it is not.

Similar attitudes were seen during the half-hearted civil war in Lebanon in 1958.

UN observers who had access to barely 18 miles of Lebanon's 240-mile frontier steadfastly insisted no infiltration of rebels or weapons was coming in from Syria. Today the UN is still the butt of rude Arab jokes, since arms and men were crossing the border with the ease and regularity of suburban commuters.

In the so-called phoney war in Laos last year a UN team could find no proof that Communist North Vietnam had invaded the Land of a Million Elephants and a White Parasol.

Though Laos is possibly even more confused and confusing than the Congo, one of the more obvious features is the pressure and presence of Communists in the northern provinces. Intimidation by North Vietnam is constant, blatant and ruthless in Laos.

Often it seems the UN does its best to be like the three monkeys who see, hear and speak no evil. Doing nothing is often easier than deciding something. With a common sense public relations system the prestige and reputation of the United Nations could be improved. And it badly needs improving.

After all, we of the world's family of nations are the employers and entitled to know what our servant is doing; and it's our right to know the unflattering as well as the complimentary aspects.

ANSWER TO PUZZLER
654513 and 1346 votes.

PEAK HOUR DEMAND BRINGS INCREASED SUPPLY — in seconds!



Instant communications between control offices and distant hydro plants are a vital necessity. That's why in the power industry, as in so many others, the first choice in communications is Canadian National—Canadian Pacific.

CN - CP is the team that gets the *big* communications jobs done. It serves all ten provinces with the latest and most complete range of communications systems—large and small—conventional or custom-designed. For expert advice and the special service that will suit your needs, call your nearest Canadian National—Canadian Pacific Communications Office. There's no obligation—but there *are* real benefits.

CANADA'S GREAT TELE-COMMUNICATIONS TEAM

Specialists in:

TELETYPE • TELEX • DATA PROCESSING
FACSIMILE • TELEMETERING • TELEGRAMS

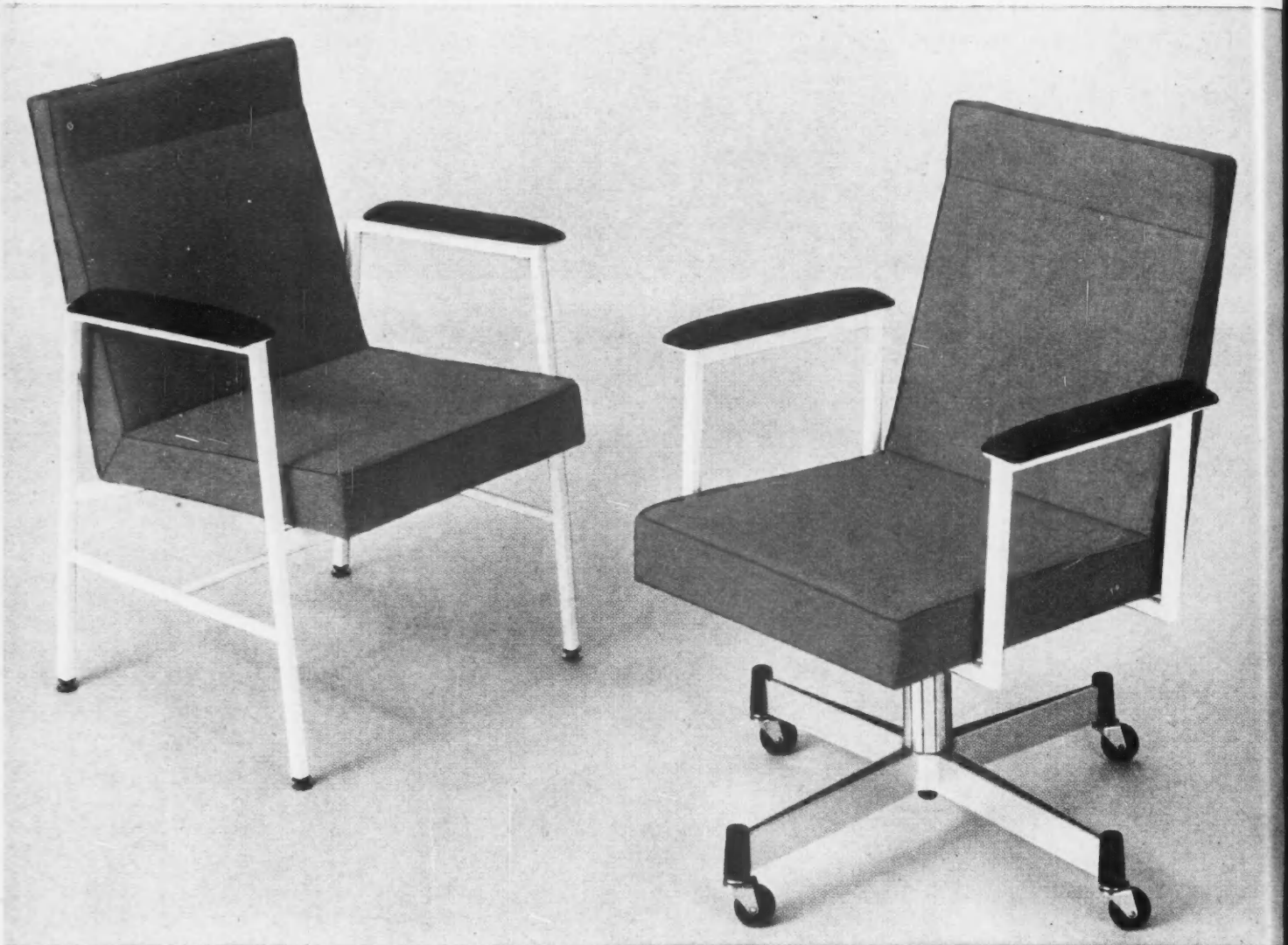
... Wire facilities for all requirements

**CANADIAN
NATIONAL**

TELE-COMMUNICATIONS

**CANADIAN
PACIFIC**

You'll hate to leave these chairs at five!



OFFICE SPECIALTY



STRATA Here are probably the most beautiful, definitely the most comfortable chairs that ever graced an office. Striking upholstery fabrics, moulded foam rubber, durable enamelled steel and brushed aluminum make every STRATA chair so downright good to sit in—you'll hate to leave them come five o'clock!

To prove that claim, we offer a 10-day free trial of either or both of the Strata chairs shown here. If you live in or near any of the Branch cities listed, phone or write, and the chair will be delivered to you immediately, at no obligation. The STRATA swivel chair comes as low as \$96, and the STRATA arm chair starts at \$72. (Only slightly higher in the West.)



ST. JOHN'S
HALIFAX
SAINT JOHN
QUEBEC
MONTREAL
OTTAWA
TORONTO
HAMILTON
LONDON
WINNIPEG
REGINA
EDMONTON
CALGARY
VANCOUVER

